THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GENERAL GRANT.

Preparations for the Inaugural of the President Elect—Who will Participate.

The N. Y. *Herald*, in its Washington correspondence of yesterday, says:—

Several meeting of persons interested in the proper observance of the ceremonies (other than official) usually connected with the inauguration of President and Vice-President of the United States have been held in this city. The committee controlling the movement consists of the following gentlemen:—Senator E. D. Morgan, chairman of the Union Republican Congressional Committee; Hon. R. C. Schenck, chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee; General J. R. Hawley, president of the late Chicago Convention; Governor William Claflin, president of the National Republican Committee; William E. Chandler, secretary of the same; General H. A. Barnum, chairman of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee; General N. P. Chipman, secretary of the same; Mayor Bowen of Washington; A. S. Solomons and W. S. Huntington, representing the citizens of Washington; William A. Cook, President of the Republican Association of the District of Columbia; Judge J. M. Edmonds, President of the National Union League; Lieutenant-General Sherman and Major-General Hunter representing the army of the United States; Vice-Admiral Porter and Rear-Admiral Bailey, representing the navy; G. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol; Ben Perley Poore, President of the Washington Correspondents' Club; John W. Forney, representing the press; Mayor Welch, of Georgetown, and H. D. Cooke, representing the citizens of Georgetown. The following compose the Executive Committee:—E. C. Schenck, E. D. Morgan, S. J. Bowen, N. P. Chipman, Ben Perley Poore, T. L. Tullock, A. S. Solomons, W. S. Huntington, and E. Clark. The foregoing constitute a general committee for the management of the inaugural procession and reception and the unofficial ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. It is expected that the use of the rotunda of the Capitol, the old Hall of Representatives, the Senate and House corridors and Senate reception-room, and so much of the basement as may be required by the caterer, will be permitted to be used, a concurrent resolution to that effect having passed in the House to-day. The tickets of admission have been fixed at ten dollars for one gentleman and two ladies with two dollars for each additional lady. Complimentary tickets to the festivities are to be issued only to the President and Vice-President elect and their families, and they will be the guests of the occasion. The use of wines or liquors is prohibited, and the entertainment will be conducted on temperance principles. The surplus funds which may be realized will be donated to the National Lincoln Monument Association. Brevet Major-General Alexander S. Webb has been appointed Grand Marshal. He is a grandson of Colonel Samuel R. Webb, who was Grand Marshal at the first inauguration of President Washington.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The following is the concurrent resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Covode, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and passed:—

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That so much of the Capitol as is hereinafter mentioned be granted to the Committee of Comptrollers in which to conduct the inaugural proceedings, other than the official, of President and Vice President, on the 4th of March next, to wit:—The rotunda, the old Hall of Representatives, the Senate corridors, and the Senate public reception room, the passage leading thence to the rotunda and old Hall, and so much of the basement not used for committees as may be required. The Senate chamber, Hall of Representatives, committee rooms and all other parts of the building to be closed to the public except the east entrance to the Senate. The occupation is not to take place until after the official inauguration, and the building is to remain all the time in charge of, and under the control of, the Sergeants at Arms of the two houses of Congress.

THE GENERAL'S CONVERSATIONS.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There are many who doubt, or affect to doubt, the genuineness of the late reported conversations with General Grant by members of the press. We are not of the number. It may be that such conversations upon the part of the General are foolish and ill-timed, but that proves nothing. He is reticent in public speech, because he has not the gift of talking upon his legs before a large audience. But in private conversation he was always most communicative in his views. Years ago he gabbled upon the subject of driving Maximilian out of Mexico, until it became so notorious as to be offensive to both the British and French Ministers at Washington. Since then he has talked about his constitutional commander-in-chief, the President of the United States, in a manner that indicated that he has no restraint upon that unbridled member known as the tongue. Editors and reporters, however much they may be belied, are not given to the sin of sitting down and deliberately forging matter for their columns. It requires a great amount of thought—to say nothing of time—in addition to the moral iniquity, to perpetrate a rascality of that kind. It is not done. Our readers, when they see reports of conversations between distinguished characters and the press, may rely upon it that the latter has had no agency in bringing it before the public except that of faithfully reporting it.

HELL GATE.

Removal of the Obstructions Already Commenced—Submarine Rock Blasting.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

Mr. Sidney F. Shelburne, contractor, on Monday entered upon the work of removing the Frying Pan Rock, one of the most dangerous obstructions to the passage of Hell Gate. This rock is situated about midway between Ward's Island and the village of Astoria. Mr. Shelburne's apparatus is of his own invention, and is believed to be a great improvement upon any machinery yet used for the drilling of sunken rocks. It consists of a steam engine and drill, which are inclosed in a water-tight, mushroom shaped chamber, and sunk to the bottom. The idea is certainly a novel one, but its value will probably be put to a practical test before the end of the week. The chamber, which is about four feet high and six in diameter, is made very heavy and is ballasted so as to weigh in water about 7000 pounds. This great weight is necessary on account of the immense swiftness of the current at Hell Gate, the tide sometimes running there at the rate of eight knots an hour. The shape of the chamber is such that when sunk it will offer proportionately no greater resistance to the current than the shell of a tortoise. It has a number of steel claws or flukes which will also be serviceable to prevent sliding. Steam is conducted to the engines inclosed in the chamber through a flexible pipe, which is surrounded by a second pipe, used to convey the exhaust steam, and which serves as a steam jacket. Perhaps this is the most likely to give trouble of any portion of the machine. The diameter of the external pipe is about six inches, and its surface must offer considerable resistance when the tide is running swiftly. The bending of the pipe may also obstruct the passage of the steam. The drill which is to be fixed is 2¼ inches in diameter, and has bored through granite at nearly the rate of an inch per minute. The shaft of the drill is about nine feet in length, and will bore a hole from four to six feet in depth, according to the position of the chamber on the bottom. If the chamber rests on a flat surface, the maximum depth will be reached. The steam engines used to turn the drills, as before stated, are inclosed in the chamber. They are constructed to give the drill a speed of from 300 to 500 revolutions per minute. When the drill has been sunk to its extreme depth, by an automatic movement its motion is reversed; it is withdrawn from the rock, and the chamber is ready to be lifted and dropped over another place. When a number of holes have been made, divers descend and charge the cavities with nitroglycerine, or other explosive compounds. After the blasts have been fired the fragments will be removed by Morris & Cummings' patent grappling machine. The appropriation under which the present work is being carried on is only $85,000, having been cut down from $400,000 to that amount by our economical Representatives at Washington.

EXPATRIATION.

Sad Experiences of Southern Colonists in Brazil.

From the Mobile Tribune.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Mr. James J. Selby, an intelligent Mobile youth, who has just returned from Brazil, whither he went in 1867. Mr. Selby landed first at Rio, and took passage from there for Para in the Government steamer for the purpose of joining the colonists who went from Mobile under the guidance of Major Hastings, and had settled some distance up the Amazon. The Brazilian Government had pledged itself to transport emigrants from this country to any part of Brazil where they might wish to settle. The experience of Mr. Selby of the manner in which that pledge was kept was anything but gratifying. After great trouble and numerous delays he secured a ticket and went on board the steamer. During the passage, that lasted twenty days, he was night and day in the open air, and afforded no shelter from sun or rain. He was furnished two meals a day of farina, which were served in a huge basin set out upon the deck for the accommodation of the deck passengers *en masse*. There were about one hundred and fifty of these negroes, Indians and half-breeds—the very scum of creation—lousy and filthy, all fed together, helping themselves by the handful at a time. The passage from Para to the Hastings colony, occupying three days, was of the same nature as that from Rio to the first mentioned place. So much for the transportation. The colonists who went out with Hastings were promised supplies for six months, or money with which to purchase supplies where they might deem proper. How that promise was kept may be appreciated from the following:—The official charged with furnishing the settlers with supplies is named Pinto. He is Vice President of the province of Para and proprietor of a harem which turns him out annually a fair crop of half-breed Indian and negro offspring. With the money that Pinto had received from the Government for the purpose designated, he established a store on the bank of the river, filled it with the cheapest groceries he could obtain, and forced the settlers to buy from him at the highest cash price, or starve. The settlement is distant from the river about eight miles: a sandy desert without shade intervening; and once there the settlers had to trudge under a tropical sun, bearing on their backs the poor but costly groceries supplied by the enterprising Pinto. Delicate women from Alabama had often to perform that fearful task. The land in the Hastings settlement, and the Valley of the Amazon generally, is inferior in quality to that of our country, and whatever is planted is speedily devoured by the myriads of insects that swarm in those tropical regions. And not only do these pests attack vegetable life, but man and beast as well. An insect called by sailors "the jigger" lies in wait at every turn ready to make lodgement in the foot of the pedestrian, and form a colony of young "jiggers" in the flesh. The feet of dogs are so infested by these insects that the animals never get fatter than an ordinary lathe. Scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, ants an inch and a half long, and whose bite is like the combined sting of a dozen bull-faced hornets, ticks as large as a man's thumb nail, that go through human flesh like the mole through freshly spaded earth, are some among many of the Amazonian blessings that endow a man with the power of despising such trifles as the clouds of mosquitoes and sandflies that prevail there. Comparatively speaking, the vampire is the mosquito of the Amazon Valley. Whether the vampire is really a blood-sucker is a question that has given rise to some disputation among naturalists. We remember reading, several years ago, a magazine article, whose object was to defend the great South American bat against the serious charge, that was generally believed to be founded in fact. Mr. Selby sets the matter at rest. He has killed vampires in the act of sucking his own blood. Horses in the Amazon valley suffer greatly from these blood-sucking bats, and have to be kept well protected from them at night. Of the families that went out with Hastings only four remain at the settlement, the rest having gone to Para as a first step towards getting back home. Those that remain are the following:—Vaughn, Mendenhall, Steel, and Emett. The health of the country is about on a par with our swamp lands. While the Hastings colony had been reduced to a remnant, all the American colonies have been utterly broken up; the colonists coming in as best they could to the nearest seaports, generally in an absolutely destitute condition. The result of the Brazil "fever," sad as it has proved to those who yielded to its attack, will stand as a warning to the Southern people against the hasty abandonment of their native land. Even the greatest curse that can fall upon us from the foul womb of radical hate—the curse of mongrelism—cannot be avoided by going to Brazil or any other South American country. In all of them the nasty fruit has ripened, and pollutes earth and air with its sickening odors.

A WILMINGTON SENSATION.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday contains the following:—

One day last week, when the cars on the Delaware Railroad were standing at Middletown, a lady of very prepossessing appearance, and apparently much excited, introduced herself unceremoniously into the mail car. She explained that she was seeking concealment from a gentleman on the train, whom she was exceedingly anxious to avoid. Hardly taking time to halt, she passed into the baggage car, and refused to leave it unless by compulsion. She said that she was a married woman, that her husband lived in New Orleans, that he was somewhat unsteady and wild, but has always treated her well; that she had been home on a visit for a year past, and that her father was unwilling to let her go back to her husband. She had left the night before, and had been conveyed by a friend to Hillsboro, on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and had got on the train at Clayton. She was not aware that her father was on the train until she saw him get out at Middletown, and enter the refreshment saloon, when she at once made her way to the baggage car. The conductor having heard her story, allowed her to remain in the baggage car, and did not consider it any part of his duty to inform her father of her whereabouts, as no questions had been asked him, in regard to her.

On arriving at Wilmington the father sought a policeman, and while he was closeted with him, the train moved off, carrying his daughter apparently beyond his reach; but unfortunately for the success of her runaway experiment an employe of the road, who had got sight of the lady while the cars were at Wilmington, and who afterwards heard the father's story, seeing a chance for making a few dollars, offered to sell his information, and for the sum of ten dollars let the old gentleman into the secret! The father at once had a telegram sent to Philadelphia in advance of the train, and the fair runaway was brought back in the morning train.

It turned out that the story of the lady was true, the only difference between her version and her father's being in the estimate that each put upon her husband, the father representing him in much darker colors than the wife. By what authority the father claimed to prevent his daughter rejoining her husband, or how a Pennsylvania police officer could compel a lady charged with no crime to return after having travelled ten or twelve miles on her way from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and could bring her from one State into another under duratice, are questions which seem to puzzle those who are unlearned in the law. It is generally understood that a wife, twenty-eight years old, was in this country, at liberty to travel where she pleased, if her husband did not object; but it seems that in this case a fifty dollar fee to a police officer and a telegraphic despatch was sufficient authority to stop a lady in a public conveyance and to compel her to retrace her steps.

MISSISSIPPI.

Intimidating Colored Voters—Reconstruction in the State.

Mr. A. G. Brown, formerly a prominent member of Congress from Mississippi, has written a letter to the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, in which he endeavors to show from personal observation that no thing like intimidation was attempted against colored voters at the recent election in that State, or more especially at the election at Crystal Springs, in Copiah county—"unless it be assumed," says Mr. Brown, 'that refusing to give employment is intimidation." After using much twaddle in a vain attempt to justify a refusal to give employment to worthy men because of their partisan sentiments, Mr. Brown returns to the subject of reconstruction, which he discusses in a vein of common sense which is quite refreshing to read. He says:—

I do not know many of the leading men in Congress. The few that I do know well, I am satisfied, will do us justice if our case is fairly laid before them. Among them are Wilson of Massachusetts, Wade, Trumbull, and Chandler of the Senate, and Bingham of the House. Our people have been made to believe that these gentlemen are our enemies, and that they are pursuing us in a malignant spirit, through a mere love of vengeance. I know them well, and I do not concur in that opinion. They know that we fought them like men. Convince them that when we laid down our arms we did so in good faith; that when we confessed our defeat we acknowledged the permanent overthrow of slavery and of the right of secession, and that we are now sincerely desirous of resuming our position in the Federal Union, not to disturb its harmony, but to contribute all our energies, mental and physical, to its lasting prosperity. Do this, and the Republican leaders I have named, and doubtless many others, will be as ready to receive us as we are to be received. But I am asked, how are we to convince them? I answer, by acknowledging our own weakness and the power of the Government; by a strict compliance with the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress. That is all. We shall have it to do. Then why not do it without so much mouthing and hesitation? Do we not perceive that it is this very mouthing and hesitation that keep alive the suspicion that we are not loyal? And this renders our situation more critical, not to say day by day more desperate.

I am willing to have it known at Washington, as it is at home, that I opposed the ratification of the Constitution submitted at the June election, *not* because it conformed to the "Congressional plan," but, *distinctly, because it did not.* Whenever a constitution is submitted in strict conformity to that or any similar "plan" that Congress may propose, I will advocate its ratification. For be it known, that I acknowledge the power *and the right* of Congress, speaking for the conqueror, to dictate terms to the conquered. If in doing this it violates the Federal Constitution, our appeal is to the Supreme Court. If it violates the laws of humanity, our appeal is to the judgment of the world. Beyond these appeals, we are absolutely without a remedy. We tried the bullet and lost—we tried the ballot and lost again. I cannot be mistaken in supposing that a very large majority of our thoughtful and deserving people concur with me in the opinion that we can do nothing but submit, and as we have it to do, 'twere better to do it quickly. Very truly, your obedient servant, A. G. BROWN.

MADRID.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs in the Spanish Capital.

A correspondent writing from Madrid, Spain, says:—

The state of this city is deplorable. The streets are dirty and literally swarming with beggars. The comparatively few carriages that pass along are surrounded by groups of poor families of respectability, whose fathers, sons or brothers, having been suddenly deprived of office, are literally starving. This is no exaggeration. The Under Secretary of State knows how many of his relatives and friends have stepped into their places. Some time ago the private part of the Retiro Gardens, where only the royal family were admitted (except on certain days, when tickets of admission were given), was thrown open to the public. At an early hour it was invaded by a tumultuous crowd of men, women and children, who proceeded to rush into the rustic cottages built in the days of Queen Christina for the amusement of the little queen and her sister, breaking and demolishing the furniture and destroying the toy figures, to pelt the swans in the ponds, to tear down the swings, and otherwise to assert their rights as free citizens. An order has been issued that the gates are to be closed in future, which has caused much discontent.

A sale took place lately of the furniture of the Count and Countess of Girgenti, which had been sent on from Paris shortly before the revolution for the palace which it was their intention to build in Madrid. It was eagerly bought up, the most splendid articles going for the most trifling prices.

The young Infanta and her husband are said to be living quietly at Worthing, in England—boating, riding amusing themselves like private individuals, and taking no part whatever in Spanish affairs.

A few nights ago, at the Casino, it was amusing enough to listen to the Babel of tongues and the variety of opinions on the great questions of the day. Some declared the meeting of the Cortes to be an impossibility; some laid high wagers on the success of the Carlists and the accession of their representative, the Duke of Madrid, as he is called. Most of the members betted on the republic, and many on what they called the only logical solution of the problem—the election of the young Prince of Asturias. In fact, the variety of opinions was so great, and the list of candidates so long, that were it not for the vital importance of the result one might be disposed to join with *Le Gorda* in turning the whole question into ridicule.

GRANT AND SEYMOUR.

How Americans Voted in China.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes from Hankow, China, under date of November 10, that the citizens of the United States resident at Hankow, in accordance with a circular issued by Dr. Salter, United States Consul at Hankow and Kinkiang, called at the Consulate on Tuesday, November 3, and voted for Grant and Colfax. A vote was taken on the different American steamers then in port, with the following result:—On the Fire Queen, 2886 tons, 4 for Grant and 4 for Seymour; on the Kiang Loring, 945 tons, 2 for Grant and 3 for Seymour; on the Tahtoah, 300 tons, 4 for Grant and 2 for Seymour. The different dependences of the Hankow Consular district viz.:—Kinkiang, Woosue, Wuchong, and Hong Yang, all voted for Grant, making a total of 36 for Grant and only 9 for Seymour.

The Americans at Hankow met on the Kiang Loring—that is, the "River Dragon"—the night of the 3d, and selected Woodhull S. Schenck, the Deputy Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and a son of Commodore Schenck of the United States Navy, as chairman, and Alphonse F. Friensl secretary. The Consul was called on for a speech, and responded in a few brief words, fitting and to the point. A copy was requested for publication, but as printing facilities are rather limited at the post, I am unable to send you a copy by this mail. We were congratulated on our good sense in voting for the soldier, the patriot, and the gentleman, U. S. Grant, and his associate, worthy in every respect, Schuyler Colfax. We were told that the question of the public credit was only second to that of our national existence, and a severe rebuke was administered to the agitators of both parties, who contrive to jeopardize the national honor and the national faith; and finally we were asked, having elected Grant, to bend all our energies towards the re-cementing of our beloved Union, making it one in fact as well as one in name. It speaks volumes for the citizens of the United States resident at Hankow, that living as they do seven hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean, in the very heart of Cathay, away from home and home influences, they should so readily grasp the great issues of the day, and vote so intelligently.

DARWIN A FINNEY.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Representative.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

The remains of the Hon. Darwin A. Finney, member of the House of Representatives from Meadville, Pa., arrived in this port on board the ship City of New York, from Antwerp, on Sunday last, consigned to Colonel Prince, No 2 Astor House. Mr. Finney was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1814, and removed to Meadville, Pa., in 1838; was elected to the State Senate in 1854 and again in 1857, serving until 1860. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, but on account of ill health was in his seat but a few days during the short session of 1867. In the autumn of 1867 his shattered constitution demanded his retirement, and in company with his accomplished wife he sailed for Europe. He died on the 25th of August, 1868. His wife, perfectly prostrated, sailed for home as soon as she was able to travel, and the remains of her husband were sent after her, leaving Antwerp about the 22d day of November. The body is in a metallic case, and that is inclosed in lead. A permit has been granted by the Board of Health and the Collector of the Port to land the remains, and they will be brought ashore probably on Thursday evening or Friday morning, at which time they will be deposited in Trinity Church until Saturday morning, when appropriate services will be held, and the Congressional Committee will then remove them to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where, with the permission of Mrs. Finney, they will be deposited in a vault. The Congressional Committee appointed to take charge of the remains are:—The Hon. S. Newton Pettis of Pa., chairman, the Hon. G. W. Woodward of Pa., the Hon. Charles O'Neill of Pa., the Hon. J. Lawrence Myers of Pa., and the Hon. James G. Blaine of Me. There is a bare possibility that the burial case may not be taken from the vessel until Saturday morning, in which event no services will be held in this city, as the coffin will be immediately taken to the cars and transferred to Philadelphia. Should services be held, due notice will be given.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Some Interesting Information Relating Thereto.

The following facts concerning the Michigan University, from the Governor's message, are of general interest:—

The University of Michigan commenced its operations in 1841, and although among the youngest of the great collegiate institutions of America, has already attained to the first rank, both at home and abroad. It is a State institution; its board of regents, under whose care and control it is placed, are elected directly by the people; it is a part of the general educational system of the State. Its catalogue presents a list of thirty-five professors. Its present number of students is 1089; in the department of science, literature, and the arts, 409; in the department of medicine and surgery, 350; and in the department of law, 330. For the last five years it has averaged more than a thousand students. The income of the university for its last financial year was $62,722·82, derived from the following sources:—Interest from the university fund, $37,085·22; from students' fees, $25,686. Although this is a State institution, and has long and justly been the pride of the people, no part of its endowment has been derived from the State. Its fund is the proceeds from sales of lands donated by the General Government, and is as follows:—

Trust Fund, with the State (including amount remitted, Act No. 143, laws of 1859), 7 per cent. . .	$405,962·56
Unpaid balances due on University lands, 7 per cent.	154,015·43
Total	$559,977·99

Only 230 acres of University lands remain unsold. While the corps of professors, both in number and ability, will compare favorably, and the number of students is larger than in the oldest and most popular colleges of the land, its endowment fund is very much smaller. The annual receipts of the University from all sources have been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses, managed, as they have been, in the most careful and economical manner. It is doubtful, at least, whether the University can continue to maintain its present high position among the best institutions of learning in the land, without some additional provision for the improvement of the buildings, the steady increase of its library, and for an increase in the number and salary of its professors.

TREASON.

Who Have Been Indicted.

The following is a list of indictments for treason now on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:—

Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Judge Henry W Thomas, ex-Governor William Smith, General Wade Hampton, General Benjamin Huger, ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, General Samuel Cooper, General G. W. C. Lee, General R. E. Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, Secretary S. R. Mallory, General William Mahone, General James Longstreet, General Fitzhugh Lee, William E. Taylor, Oscar F. Baxter, George W. Alexander, General Eppa Hunton, R. H. Booker, M. D. Corse, John R. De Bree, General Roger A. Pryor, Major D. B. Bridgford, General Jubal A. Early, General Richard Ewell, Thomas P. Turner, William S. Winder, the Hon. James A. Seddon, George Booker, William H. Payne, Cornelius Bayles, Richard S. Andrews, William B Richards, the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, R. H. Dulaney, W. N. McVeigh, and H. B. Tyler. *Nolle prosequis* have been entered in the cases of the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock and Judge Robert Ould.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 127½; Reading, 94⅝; Canton Co., 83¾; Erie, 38¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120½; Michigan Central, 115¾; Michigan Southern, 91; New York Central, 106¾; Illinois Central, 142⅝; Cumberland preferred 38¾; Virginia 6s, 58¾; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 122¾; 5-20s 1862 111⅜, do 1864, 108⅞; do. 1865, 103½; do. new, 108@108⅛; 10-40s 107⅜. Gold 135⅞. Money, 7 per cent Exchange, 109¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	106¾	W. st. Union Tel.	33⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	38⅝	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	104½
Ph. and Read. R.	95⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	74
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84½	Adams Express	48¾
Chi. and N.W. com	83½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87¾	United States Exp.	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	127⅝	Tennessee 6s, new.	68
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	120½	Gold	135½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	123½	Market firm.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Japan—The Civil War Ended—The Mikado at Yeddo—Earthquakes in Central America.

Disasters in the Chesapeake—Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

FROM JAPAN.

Advices to December 15—Civil War at an End—The Mikado and Tycoon—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The ship King Philip arrived to night from Yokohama, Japan, with advices to December 15. The reported surrender of Prince Aidsen is confirmed. The civil war in Japan is considered at an end, the capitulation having been concluded November 6th, the birthday of the Mikado. Yeddo has become the permanent residence of the Mikado, and the Tycoon has retired to his private possessions with all his people who wished to follow him, and those willing to take employment in the new Government were retained. The removal of the people of the Tycoon from Yeddo commenced December 15. Some 13,000 were to be sent to the Tycoon's new province, Shiusid zu. The ship King Philip was chartered, and made one trip to the province, carrying 1350 passengers.

The ship Suliota arrived at Yokohama from New York December 12.

The ship Agra arrived from Cardiff.

The ship N. B. Palmer had completed her cargo of silk and teas, and was about to sail for New York.

The United States gunboats Manmee and Monocacy were at Yokohama.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Latest News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings $214,180 in treasure.

Affairs in Bogota.

The state of affairs at Bogota was gloomy. The city presents the appearance of a battlefield, with soldiers running through the streets night and day. The Liberal parties have nominated Mosquera and Salgar for the Presidency. The Governor of Caudinamarca and his associates are still state prisoners. Affairs throughout the interior are still very discouraging.

The Legislature of Santander has disapproved of the contract for a railroad across the Isthmus. The Government continues its preparations for war. The new President, Correoso, was inaugurated on the first. The crops of Southern Chili are not likely to turn out favorable. New and extensive gold mines are reported at Santa Rosa, causing great excitement. There is less talk of revolution in Peru.

Earthquakes Continue

along the coast. The navigation of Peravian rivers has been declared free to all flags. The political troubles in Costa Rica are not yet settled.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Severe Storm — Disasters to Sailing Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.—The most severe storm that has visited the coast for some months set in yesterday afternoon from the northeast, and still continues with unabated violence.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry, Captain William A. Chapin, from Newbern, N. C., for New York, came into the Roads at 10 o'clock this morning, for a harbor. She reports that in coming in the Capes she saw two barques on the beach, about two miles south of Cape Henry Light. One of them had all sails set, and looked as if she had just gone ashore. The other had her sails clewed up, and was full of water, while the sea was breaking over her deck. The captain could not ascertain the names of the vessels nor any particulars concerning them, and the sea was running so high that he could afford them no assistance. Assistance from Norfolk will be sent them as soon as the storm abates.

A light brig, which was bound for Norfolk, ran aground in the Roads, on the flats, above the Rip-raps, at noon to-day. She is not in a dangerous condition, and will probably be got off on the next tide.

Local Disturbances in Virginia.

The recent disturbance near Kempville, Va., between the negroes and the local authorities, which resulted in the loss of several lives, has been effectually quieted by the arrival of Company A, 5th United States Artillery, upon the scene. They will probably remain there for a few days, until perfect quiet is again restored, and then return to Norfolk for a time.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, Major of 5th United States Artillery, has been ordered to report at Washington, and will leave by the Baltimore boat to-night.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13.—The family mansion of the late Judge C. H. Carroll, of Groveland, Livingston county, New York, occupied by D. H. Fitzhugh, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss and insurance have not been ascertained.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 13—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@93; for account, 93. United States Five-twenties, 75¼. American stocks steady; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 86¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—A. M.—Cotton active; sales to-day estimated at 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 13—A. M.—Tallow, 47s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 13—P. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¼. U. S. Five twenties firm at 75¼. Stocks easier. Atlantic and Great Western, 46¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—P. M.—Cotton active, middling uplands on the spot, 11¼d; to arrive, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. California Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d. Lard quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 13—P. M.—Cotton open excited, for both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 133f. and 133¼f. afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Jan. 13 1869.

Money continues in demand, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent., the former rate on Government collateral. Prime commercial paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum. The stock market was rather dull this morning, but prices generally were firmer.

Government securities were a fraction higher. 107 was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 108⅝ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for '65 5-20s; 108 for July '65 5-20s; and 108⅜ for '67 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼@100¾, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47¼@47¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 54¼, an advance of ¼; 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 52 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 33 for Catawissa preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 11; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 17, no change. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 36 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 234 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; 43 for Consolidation; 63 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	100¾	6 sh Leh V.d.b.	35.1s 54¾
$700 do	100⅞	100 sh Read R.	47-31
$2000 do	100⅞	100 do	s10 47-31
$850 Pa. 6s, series	104	100 do	47-31
$2.00 sh St. bu & Ind. lst mtg. stk	70½	100 do	b5&in. 47-31
$4000 Read R. 5s	105	100 do	b5&in. 47-31
1 sh C & Am	129	100 do	47-31
2 do	c.129	100 do	b5&in. 47¾
3 sh Penna R.	56	100 do	s10. 47-31
40 do	b5. 56	100 do	47-31
100 do-Saturd.	56	200 do	b5&1at. 47¾
24 do	s5. 56	100 do	rg&in. 47¾
2 sh Leh N.	b 6. 29½	300 do	s5.s5&in. 47¾
100 do	s30. 29		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. 1865, new, 108@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1868, 108¾@108⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106⅝@107¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135¾; Silver, 130@131.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@112¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@109¼; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1868, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 107@107¼. Gold, 135¼; Union Pacific bonds, 100½@101.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108⅝; do. 1868, 103½@108⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛@107⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135¾.

THE winter weather has not stopped the work upon the Union Pacific Railroad, whose advance during the winter months will be constant, although, of course, less rapid than in the better working days of summer and fall. So much will be done, however, that the spring of 1870 will see the closing of the intervening distance between the Union Pacific and the Central or California division. Meanwhile the company gives ample security to the Government that the road will be thoroughly built and equipped in accordance with law. The President has ordered the continued issue of Government bonds upon the road as finished, the recent special examining commission having borne decided testimony to the good character of the work. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are for sale by De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, at par and accrued interest. New illustrated pamphlet furnished by them free of charge.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.—The Flour Market is greatly depressed, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5 75 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7·25@7 75 for fair and choice Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota extra family; and $7·75@8·00 for fancy; $8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@12·00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@7 75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is confined to prime lots for the supply of the local millers; sales of red at $1·85@2 00; and amber at $2·05@2 10 for fair and prime. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·60@1·62½. Corn—The receipts have fallen off, and holders are firmer in their views; sales of new yellow at 88@92c.; new white at 85@85c. Oats are more active and firmer; sales of 6500 bushels Western at 72@76c.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in active demand, and 500 bushels sold at $8 25@8·50. Nothing doing in Timothy. Flaxseed is steady at $2 6@2·82.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Arrived, steamships Colorado, from Liverpool, and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

Also arrived, steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Ocean, from Bremen; brig Eudorus, from Turk's Island; barque Wayfarer, from Rio. The revenue cutter Northerner reports passed in for Baltimore—Barque Quineo, from Rio; brigs Ortolan, from Palermo; and Fannie Morton, from Turk's Island.

The Anglian steamship Venezuela, from Mobile, passed up to Norfolk to-day to take in the balance of her cargo, when she will sail for Liverpool.

There is an unusually large number of vessels in the Roads for harbor, among which are the barque Pleiades, from Baltimore for Matanzas; barque G. W. Bennett, from New York; brigs Americus, from New York; Caroline; B. M. Tucker; Gialia; and one or two others from Baltimore.

The tug Dupont, of Balt

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Over-Population.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From time to time timorous philosophers have been alarmed at the prospect of over-population, and some persons, who perhaps are more wicked than timorous, have expressed a conviction that no good can arise from any efforts of theirs in this direction, at least, to the end that their posterity shall have the ability to make further addition to the census. What we have been told by the philosophers is this:—Should society be so improved as to give to every human being advantages for complete mental culture and physical training, and at the same time so reorganize industry that a few hours' labor each day will give ample supplies of food, the grand result would be, first, such a universal sense of justice that war would cease, and such a knowledge of diseases that common ailments, and of course pestilence, would be unknown; and second, that the human race would double itself every twenty-five years. In twenty-five years more it would double again, and thus proceeding, so many people would exist in a few centuries that the tropics, the deserts, and mountain places would be thickly inhabited. To make further provision it will then be necessary to level mountains, to fill in the oceans; but even this will be only a temporary remedy, for in twenty-five years more this new ground will be covered over, and the end will come with terrific struggles for life. Therefore we are told that it is necessary to keep the human race in check by a sufferance of war, pestilence, intemperance, and other salutary miseries. To the philanthropist and reformer this seems a discouraging prospect, for it is manifest that the hour of triumph will be the hour of defeat.

And yet, so far from considerations of this kind being of an alarming character, they are of the least possible consequence. How long man is to live on this planet is unknown; but so far as the generations now living are concerned, the race ends when they have passed away, as much as it ends with the last man in some far distant period, while the heavens blaze with the final conflagration. To regulate our conduct by a view of what may be the necessities of coming generations, is to neglect the duties of to-day, to suppress generous emotions, and to make ourselves unfitted not only for a future existence, but also for this. A man's duty lies in planting some small seed of goodness in his breast, and in its culture and care that it may grow and give him vitality and enduring life, and in the end neutralize and conquer whatever within him is wicked and perverse. In commencing this course, which has no other difficulty than in its seeming insignificance, a way is prepared for a practice of all the virtues and charities, not so much abroad as at home, not so much in a confident as in a humble spirit. Such a condition in the individual will precede, and it will be the groundwork of perfectibility in society. When the individual shall have reached this high standard, the question with reference to posterity will not be multitude, but goodness; and it may be stated to be a natural law, that whatever is most precious cannot be abundant.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Butler, the man rejected by the extreme radicals of the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts, but reëlected for all that by an overwhelming majority, achieved on Monday, backed by the potential Washburne, a very important victory in the House of Representatives in behalf of a new departure of the Republican party under General Grant. His bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, under the whip and spur of the previous question, was brought to the decisive vote and passed—yeas 121, nays 47.

The affirmative vote, as it will be seen, included all the Democrats; the negative vote is all Republican, and embraces such radical extremists as Schenck, Shellabarger, and Garfield, of Ohio; Jenckes, of the Civil Service bill; Maynard and Stokes, of Tennessee, and others to the number of forty-seven. Washburne, the right hand man of General Grant, of course took an active hand for the repeal, and his influence, no doubt, greatly strengthened Butler, inasmuch as it is generally understood that in reference to the President elect Washburne speaks and acts as one having authority. The passage of the repeal by the heavy voten given idicates the beginning of a decline in the power of radicalism and the ascendancy of more moderate and conciliatory counsels in Congress than those which have ruled the two houses in their long and desperate confliot with President Johnson.

It is possible that the radicals in the Senate, where they have no previous question, will endeavor to prevent the passage of this bill by parliamentary evasions and delays; but the friends of the repeal, we understand, intend to push it through. The action of the House, at all events, marks the commencement of a new dispensation. It foreshadows not only the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, but the failure of Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill and of the little bill of Mr. Edmunds in the Senate, excluding from civil offices officers of the army and navy. This Edmunds bill, it is conjectured, is aimed especially against General Schofield and Admiral Porter as prospective members of Grant's Cabinet, the design being to head off Grant in reference to these apprehended appointments, but from the developments of Monday we suspect the scheme will fail.

Had the vote of the House on Monday been taken without a call to the record, it is probable that Butler's bill would have failed; but the record, in bringing the members face to face with General Grant, cut down the Tenure of Office law party to forty-seven. These forty-seven, with their adherents in the Senate, headed by Sumner, may yet create some trouble in the party camp before the final victory is won; but from the unexpected success of the first move of Butler on his new track, we may look for a removal before the 4th of March of all the shackles which have been put upon the hands of the President, so that with the inauguration of President Grant the office will be restored to its status under Lincoln.

The House of Representatives recognizes the President elect as a living power in the land, entitled to this degree of respect and confidence; the new President will be invested with his constitutional functions, and thus, in the absence of a two-thirds radical majority in the House, he will be in a position at once to proclaim his own policy, foreign and domestic, with the power to cause it to be respected, whatever may become of the intractable radicals of Congress and their followers.

The Paris Conference.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It appears now that the alarming difficulty in the East will be got over without the necessity of going to war. The parties who signed the treaty of Paris, 1856, are too much interested in the preservation of peace to allow Turkey and Greece to go to war just yet. The time may come when the Eastern question will take a new shape, and when war will be less connected with future alarming possibilities. In the meantime war in the East must be avoided, because it would inevitably create complications the issue of which no one can foresee. It will be well if the Conference shall teach Greece to strive to improve her internal affairs, and so to strive that she shall commaud the respect of the nations. This point certainly she has not yet reached. It will also be well if the Italian Government shall yield herself more completely up to the influence of modern civilization. What Turkey needs is a little more of the steam engine, of the electric telegraph, of the printing-press. Let Turkey only do this, and religious differences will be less a disturbing element than they have been. The Eastern question is virtually settled for the present, and it may well be doubted whether it will ever be revived in the same shape again. Unless the Turkish Government is careful, the real danger of the future will be less in the interference of Greece or in the intrigues of Russia than in the rising of the Greek provinces of the empire. When Turkey begins to fall of her own weight, it will not be possible for any conference to save her.

The New York Senatorship.

From the N. Y. World.

In the Hall of the Delavan House at Albany an incident worth telling occurred the night of Mr. Greeley's arrival on his mission to persuade the Republicans of the Legislature to pitch Morgan overboard, reject Fenton, and elect Marshall O. Roberts United States Senator.

The dust of travel was frosh upon the white coat of a newly-arrived traveller, whose name need not be here disclosed, when a friend, one of the ubiquitous corresp ondents of the press, espied him, and pressing on through the throng, slapped the white-coat upon his shoulder, and hailed him with joyful salutations. The foremost topic in the minds of both was first upon their tongues.

"Well, old man, I suppose you came up about the Senatorship?"

"Yes, that's what's the matter."

"But they say you are for Roberts, not Greeley, this time."

"That's true."

"Is it possible? Humph! Well, old fellow! how much money have you got? Let's know the size of your pile."

We might betray political secrets, going further in this dialogue. But the venality of the Legislature itself, which it takes for granted, is a circumstance worth plain and honest people's attention. Nobody dreams that the Republican caucus nomination of Senator will not go to him who pays the most for it. Even the very goslings of the Capitol know that open secret, and take it for granted without mention, as they take for granted that days and nights will alternate for the week to come, and that next Tuesday the Capitol will be quite unpurged by the fires of Sodom or any sort of political earthquake.

Even the *Times*, which, as a Republican journal, may be thought to have a special interest in concealing this fact by those persons who imagine that a journal can truly serve its party otherwise than by truth and honesty, even the *Times* says it is "quite generally conceded on all hands that *money* will decide the contest."

This corruption, all but universal in the office-holders and politicians of the Republican party, attested as it is much more than abundantly by every sort of conclusive evidence, would be more than detestable, it would be heart-sickening, but for the democratic faith we have in the honesty of the masses of both parties, and the firm conviction we cherish that the four years' carnival of thieves to which the country consented last November will make an honest government certain thereafter. The Democratic party, already purged of its venal members by a long exclusion from power, must needs become still more critical and exacting in its demand for high capacity in its leaders and integrity in its chosen public servants. The passport to public favor will be honesty, but not honesty merely; it will be also that narrowing down of the range of government functions, and that cutting off of extravagant expenditures, and that practice and habit of economy, without which honesty in the public service cannot be maintained. This educating process to which the people have invited themselves will have some sharp lessons. The only thing now is to learn them well, since they are to be flogged and burned into us for four years to come.

This leads us to say that if there are, by God's mercy, so many as sixteen honest Republicans in the Albany Legislature, who, for the sake of defeating Morgan or Fenton, will join the Democrats in voting for some other Republican, let the Democrats of the Legislature absolutely insist that the candidate of such a coalition be a perfectly honest and incorruptible man—not any Marshall O. Robertses, but some man whose integrity is conspicuous and indisputable, like Governor Fish or George H. Andrews, William C. Bryant or Senator Folger—no matter who, so as that he cannot possibly be touched, tempted, or handled by the rings.

General Grant and the System of Appointments to Office.

From the N. Y. Times.

A correspondent of the *Nation*, who believes in Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill, and regrets that it is not likely to become a law soon enough to be of service to General Grant in making his appointments to office, makes this suggestion:—

"Cannot General Grant select six or a dozen competent and honest men, who, acting as a committee, would, under certain simple but fixed rules, take up all applications for office in rotation as they come to hand, and so deal with them that General Grant would be able to send up to the Senate no name of a certainly corrupt or glaringly incompetent man? It does not seem much to ask; and if only the six or twelve committee-men could be obtained equal to the emergency, it would not be a very difficult thing to do."

Difficult or not, we fancy this is just about what General Grant will attempt to do, though he will not probably put his action in just that form. As described by the writer this plan would be an innovation, while, in point of fact, it is merely what is already provided by the Constitution, and is sanctioned by the usage of the Government in its better days.

The Constitution, which makes the President the chief Executive of the nation, gives him power to appoint a head of each of the departments into which the Executive administration of the Government may be divided; and those heads, acting together, each in his appropriate sphere, constitute just about such a "committee of six or a dozen men" as the correspondent referred to has in view. We are inclined to think that General Grant will hand over to that "Committee" (more commonly called a Cabinet) the duty and the responsibility of "taking up applications for office as they come to hand," and of making from them such selections as they may advise the President to appoint. And we are inclined to think, further, that General Grant will prescribe for these committee-men "certain simple but fixed rules" of action—such as will most nearly meet the difficulties of the case—such as, for example:—

1. No man must be selected who is not thoroughly and reliably honest.

2. No man must be selected who is not thoroughly competent.

3. No man must be selected who is not, in principle and in habitual action, thoroughly faithful to the Constitution.

Under the guidance of these "simple, but fixed rules," if faithfully adhered to in their spirit as well as letter, the committee will have little difficulty in making it reasonably certain that "no name of a certainly corrupt or glaringly incompetent man" will be sent up to the Senate. The head of each department will probably be charged with the special duty of selecting the men to be appointed for service in his own department; and will probably be made to understand—as such things are understood only in military circles, or by men accustomed to a military *régime*—that he is to be held responsible for the men appointed to office in his department, responsible for their integrity as well as their capacity—for what they do, and for what they fail to do, in the line of their legitimate duty.

The thing of first importance in this matter is, of course, the selection of these committee-men—or, in more familiar phrase, the selection of a Cabinet. The whole country understands perfectly that upon this depends the success or the failure of General Grant's administration; and the country awaits with intense but patient anxiety, tempered only by its confidence in his good judgment and upright purpose, General Grant's announcement of the selections he may make.

But there is another point of very great importance behind this, but following very closely upon it. Who shall advise the heads of departments, in their selection? No man can know all the applicants, be he Secretary or President; and no man can, therefore, from his own knowledge and of his own motion, select from them the men best fitted in all things for office. Whoever makes the selections must depend upon somebody for advice, or at least for information, at once full, reliable, and disinterested, which may guide him in coming to a decision. To whom shall he look for such information?

Of late years, members of Congress belonging to the dominant party have claimed the right, not only to advise the Executive in regard to appointments in their respective districts, but absolutely to dictate those appointments to him. The word is not too strong. In form they ask certain appointments at his hands; if he makes them, all is serene and they are his "friends." But if he refuses to make them, they array themselves against him, and denounce him as false to his friends and a traitor to his party. Very much of the hostility of individual members of Congress against Mr. Johnson was due to his refusal to make appointments to office in obedience to their dictation. It is held that the President has no business to go behind the indorsement and recommendation of a member of Congress for appointments in his district. The patronage of the diserict is claimed as, of right, the property of the member. State delegations combine and agree to support in a body the claim of each member to the selection of office-holders in his own district. The Republican members from New York have held meetings, and formally voted that they would insist that the President should appoint to office in each Congressional district of New York the officers whom the member from that district might select. The same thing has been done in other States, and is the general practice with members from them all.

The plea urged is that the member from any district is naturally presumed to know more about the political interests of his own district, and of the character, political and personal, of the applicants for office within it, than the President possibly can; and that he is therefore the proper person to designate the appointments for it. The members, it is true, ask these appointments; they do not, in form, dictate them, but in point of fact, that is precisely what they try to do. And if their requests are not complied with, they feel at perfect liberty to make open war, personal and political, upon the Executive who dares to refuse. General Butler, in his recent canvass for reëlection, openly declared that if General Grant did not give him his rightful share of the offices in his district (which usually means all of them), he would give him enough to do to take care of himself during the rest of his term. This was meant as a menace, and is incapable of any other construction. And while all the members of Congress are not so open and frank in their avowals as is General Butler, they all hold, as tenaciously as he does, that the right of selecting the office-holders, each for his own district, belongs to them, and that no President who is true to his party and his friends will refuse it to them. None but a "traitor" would dream of such a thing.

Precisely the same feeling pervades the Senate. Senators assert the same right and enforce it in the same way. They "claim" certain appointments as theirs by right; if the claim is conceded, very well. If not, they are at war with the Executive. We venture to say that more votes were controlled for convicting Mr. Johnson, when impeached, by his refusal of patronage when demanded by individual Senators, than were gained for acquitting him by the concession of such claims, or by more open bribery.

There are at least two serious objections to this practice and to the theory on which it rests:—

1. It is in violation of the spirit and intent as well as the language and letter of the Constitution, which gives to the President the selection of officers of the Government, subject only to the "advice and consent" of the Senate. It makes members of the House the real and actual appointing power, when in no sense have they rightfully anything whatever to do with it.

2. Even as advisers Congressmen are not *disinterested*. The yconsult their own political interests or their own personal feelings. And some of them actually make a pecuniary profit from the offices which they can control. Even the best of them use the Executive patronage, so far as they can control it, to pay their political debts, or to secure their future political advancement. They pay for what their personal supporters have already done for them, or they buy support for themselves in the future. In this way the patronage of the Government is used to destroy all independence of judgment and of action *within their own party*, in its selection of candidates. There are very many men now in Congress who would not be there if their constituents had been free to follow their preferences. Their judgments were overborne by influences created by the use of the Executive patronage wielded by the member already in place.

The whole system is false in theory, vicious and demoralizing in practice, and fatal to the independence and integrity of the Government. It ought to be broken up. Members of Congress should be free, and should be invited, to give information concerning candidates for office within their districts, and that information should weigh much or little, according to its intrinsic value. Facts—not advice, nor wishes personal or political—are what the Executive needs at the hands of members of Congress; and are what should in every case be required and used by him, as the basis and guide of his own independent and untrammelled judgment. This is the true theory, and has been the practice of administration in the better days of the Government. We hope General Grant will try to return to it. Whether he can do so or not is a matter of doubt, and depends on his ability to contend successfully against the various influences and combinations that are interested in maintaining the existing state of things, and which most assuredly will not surrender it without a bitter and a desperate struggle.

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PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids will be invited and will be solicited for transportation to and from the following points, to be stated per 100 pounds for the entire distance, as in the foregoing:

FROM HARKER

to Forts Dodge, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 in greenbacks or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure on the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 th] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.

Y. P. M.

Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 706 PASSYUNK ROAD,

11 5 2m] PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 18

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA | CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 19f

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

11 11 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH,

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS. AND HACKMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3f south

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mw

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President

C. H. CLARK, Vice President.

E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15wfmd

Considerations for Tax-Payers.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

SIR: It is a necessity of our financial situation that some plan should be devised which may satisfy the bondholder that his bond will be paid, and the people that they can supply the means without bankrupting themselves. We submit the following for consideration, through which we propose to pay the bondholder his principal and 6 per cent. interest in gold, at an interest charge of but little over 3 per cent. to the tax-payer. Assuming our interest-bearing debt to be $2,000,000,000, the interest accruing thereon for a period of 16⅔ years, would be $2,000,000,000. If, however, we could pay this interest in advance, $1000,000,000 would be sufficient, for the reason that the investment of this sum for 16⅔ years would produce $1,000,000,000, and therefore such a payment would be perfectly fair and equitable to the bondholder.

No government, however, in the world could pay $1,000,000,000 at once; but it is in the power of our Government to create an equivalent to a cash payment, and to pay the $1,000,000,000 in annual instalments of $125,000,000 during a series of 8 years. We now pay $120,000,000 annually for interest, making a total of $1,000,000,000 in 8⅓ years, which is repeated in the next 8⅓ years.

To settle the interest on $2,000,000,000 for 16⅔ years would require the following payments:—

Years.	Payments	Interest.	Total Payments.
1st	$125,000,000	60,000,000	185,000,000
2d	125,000,000	52,500,000	177,500,000
3d	125,000,000	45,000,000	170,000,000
4th	125,000,000	37,500,000	162,500,000
5th	125,000,000	30,000,000	155,000,000
6th	125,000,000	22,500,000	147,500,000
7th	125,000,000	15,000,000	140,000,000
8th	125,000,000	7,500,000	132,500,000
Totals	$1,000,000,000	$270,000,000	$1,270,000,000

Here we find a saving to the tax-payer of $730,000,000 interest, which the bondholder by reinvesting his first $125,000,000 for 15⅔ years, his second for 14⅓ years, and so on through the series receives by virtue of such an investment, and at the same time is treated equitably. The interest being now settled for 16⅔ years, there remain 8⅓ years before the Government would be required to make any payments upon the principal, but if it should now choose to anticipate $1,000,000,000 of that principal in annual instalments of $125,000,000. It would be entitled to an allowance of interest for such prepayments, which allowance, added to the $730,000,000 previously saved, would make a total saving of nearly $1,000,000,000. At the termination of 16 years all the interest and one-half of the principal of the debt being paid, we would have two-thirds of a year left, which would give us ample time to create a new loan, at a more favorable rate of interest, to pay the remaining $1,000,000,000.

To effect this arrangement the Government might pay the bondholder $1,000,000,000 of interest bonds, redeemable at the times, and subject to interest in accordance with the plan, we have already exhibited. That these bonds would be equivalent to cash is obvious, for the reason that the interest paid on them yields the service of cash until they become cash in fact, and when they do become cash in fact, the interest upon this cash reinvested, together with that which was paid for temporary credit, amounts to the same sum as would be paid in a period of 16⅔ years by our present method.

It will be observed that the heaviest payments occur at the beginning and gradually diminish throughout the series. As we are already heavily taxed, some may doubt our ability to provide for this immediate addition to our burdens. The advantages to be gained, however, are so great that it is worth the effort to accomplish. We believe no increase of taxes would be required, provided the Government cuts off many of its useless expenditures. There are two ways, however, by which this objection may be met:—The first resting upon the belief that the people can bear their present taxation, and even more, if the business interests of the country be developed to the highest stage of prosperity. The proposed plan, by freeing capital, forces business activity. The people having furnished the bondholder the means by which he can make his interest, instead of retaining this means and making it themselves for him, now have his assistance, and so much time as would be lost in acquiring the interest for him is saved to them for other pursuits, while he becomes a producer of wealth to the extent of the time they have gained. This addition to the productive resources of the country should be at least equal in value to the sum of our present taxes. The other objection, resting upon the idea of inability to bear our present taxation, and therefore favoring a reduction, involves the necessity of providing for the first heavy payments by a loan maturing when our payments are the lightest, which would be just after our interest bonds were settled, and when we were about to pay the first instalment on the principal of the debt. That instalment, amounting to $125 000,000, would be paid by its present worth, a fraction over $83,000,000; the second by less than $90,000,000, the amounts gradually increasing to the end of the period. We might, therefore, borrow $200 000,000 in gold, payable in twelve years, with interest, and use the gains from our discounts to liquidate it at maturity. This form, however, on account of the interest on the twelve year loan, would reduce the savings on taxation to about $856,000 000. We, however, prefer the first method, partly on account of its greater saving, and partly because it prevents the Government from hoarding from $80,000 000 to $100,000,000 of gold, as it has already done to the extent of $75,000,000, by which act the people have had taken from them over $30,000,000 of their earnings in a manner not recognized by any of our laws for the collection of taxes. The plan we have presented tends to a return to specie payments through the establishment of the necessary condition by natural causes, without the interposition of legislation. The employment of the gold now held by the Government would throw so much more upon the market to be carried, and, to the extent of the quantity thus thrown, make it more difficult for speculators to control, so that legal-tenders would command it at a less discount than they now do. The volume of the legal-tenders could also be reduced without contracting the active currency. The national banks being compelled to hold a portion of this currency as a reserve, so much as is thus reserved is contraction already accomplished; but so far as redemption is concerned, these reasons delay the process in the proportion their amount bears to the whole amount outstanding.

Therefore, when the Government pays the banks their share of the interest bonds, it might authorize the substitution of these bonds in place of the legal-tenders, and retire the latter as fast as it acquired the means to do so. This could be done by cancelling such legal-tenders as the Government would receive at any given time, and authorizing the banks to issue a like amount of their reserves, and so continue the process until the whole were cancelled.

Thus we would introduce the precedent conditions for resumption more effectively than could be done by any act of legislation which ignores these conditions. Finally, whether the plan we have suggested should be accepted in the form presented, or modified to meet points where it might not prove feasible, or an entirely new one be adopted, it is a necessity of our financial situation to create some plan covering the whole question of payments in all its parts, even though such plan were defective in many points, as the people, when they knew all that would be required of them, would adapt their affairs to the situation, and, working as a unit in this direction, carry the whole matter through more effectively than could be done by a variety of plans, perfect in themselves, but not possessing the essential attributes of unity.

J. S. M.

Exciting.

A day or two since a certain gentleman in Chicago, who has been practising for some time on the sidewalks with a velocipede, came out upon Indiana avenue, and throwing down the gauntlet of defiance, dared a street-car driver to race with him to Thirty-first street, the terminus of the track. The challenge was gallantly accepted by the car-driver, although the latter had several lady passengers on board. The race began auspiciously, the horses being driven at a furious pace. The velocipede soon gained upon its competitor, and bade fair to distance it, when an unlucky crack in the sidewalk received the fore wheel, leaving the other, in obedience to the law of its momentum, to turn a summersault, throwing the rider into the gutter. The car won the race on a "foul."

—Two Montreal ladies rescued a skater by tying their cloaks together and hauling him out, while his male companions were running for help.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The new hall on Chesnut street, above Eighth, intended for Post No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, was dedicated last evening. Addresses were made by General Owen, Governor Geary, Conrad Pierson, and others.

—The following farms in the vicinity of Doylestown, Pa., have been recently sold:—One of 50 acres, $97 per acre; one of 77 acres at $170 per acre; one of 26 acres brought $7860; one of 74 acres at $85 per acre; and one of 82 acres sold for $9000.

—The notorious Jim Haggerty had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, upon the numerous charges of assault and battery, stabbing, etc., for which he was taken into custody. He was held in $10,200 bail. This was promptly given, and the prisoner was then taken into court on a bench warrant, and $3000 more bail was entered.

—At a meeting of the School Controllers held yesterday, a series of rules for the government of the inspector of new school buildings were adopted. A resolution requesting Councils to appropriate a certain sum of money to build a Secondary School House, in the Twelfth section, was agreed to. Andrew Hammond, Andrew C. Sludgrass, and Maximilian Stolte were elected Assistant Clerks in the Controllers' Office.

—Christian Syner, 20 years old, residing at Parksburg, was run over on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and had a leg broken.

Catharine Devine, 50 years old, residing at No. 636 Sansom street, fell off the steps and broke a leg.

John Burke, 36 years old, residing in the Neck, was run over by a wagon at Ridge avenue and Wallace street, and had a leg broken.

Fanny Snell, 17 years old, residing in Lombard street, west of Eighteenth, fell down stairs and broke an arm.

Maggie Kelly, a domestic at No. 1616 N. Broad street, fell off a chair and was badly injured.

All of the sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

—The monthly temperance meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their hall last evening, and was largely attended. After the opening exercise, the President of the meeting, P. B. Simons, Esq., introduced Thos. M. Coleman, Esq., who made a speech. The question for debate followed:—"Should temperance men carry their principles into politics?" Much interest was evinced in the discussion, and it was warmly debated by the members. The entertainment of the evening was varied by readings from Professor Shoemaker, who read Nobody's Child, Into the Depths, from the pen of Adah Isaacs Menken, The Drunkard's Dream, Professor E. P. Chase added to the interest of the meeting by choice selections of music, assisted by the well-known artists, Mrs. Simmons and Mr. Mansfield.

—About twenty minutes of seven o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the drug store of H. W. Hunter & Co., No. 41 North Third street. A citizen passing the building noticed the blaze through the thief detector in the door, and promptly gave the alarm. Some of the shelving on the south side of the store was destroyed. Here were stored parlor and other matches, and the origin of the fire is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion, as a portion of the matches on hand were liable to ignite at a very low temperature. The firm suffer only a loss of a few hundred dollars, as the flames were soon extinguished. The firm had on hand a stock of about $13,000, and their insurance amounts to $11,000 in the following companies: Spring Garden, $6000; Phœnix, $3000, and Union Mutual, $3000. Fire Marshal Blackburn was on hand, and made a thorough investigation. Upon leaving the premises Mr. Blackburn's attention was called to a building on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Mr. Thanhauser, where a slight fire occurred only a short time since. A glance through the thief detector in the door revealed the fact that the stove in that structure was red hot. A messenger was sent to Mr. Thanhauser's residence to inform him of the state of affairs, and a patrolman was directed to watch the premises until the arrival of the occupant.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅝.

—The Legislature of Georgia assembles to-day.

—The Peruvian iron-clads left New Orleans yesterday for the Pacific.

—A colored man has been chosen Recording Clerk of the Georgia Senate.

—Hon. William M. Stewart has been re-elected United States Senator from Nevada.

—The citizens of Buffalo are anxious to have the Niagara river bridge opposite their city.

—Removals from office under the Fourteenth Amendment continue to be made very rapidly in Virginia.

—Daniel McDonough, a railroad boarding-house keeper at Fort Henry, N. J., was shot and instantly killed on Monday night.

—A negro was lynched at Water Valley, Miss., on Sunday, for brutally assaulting a white woman and murdering her child.

—A Nashville detective was taken from a train of cars on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad yesterday by a band of Ku-Klux.

—Allen and Davis fought a prize fight on Chouteau Island, Mo., yesterday. In the forty-third round Allen was declared the victor.

—The ticket office of the New Jersey Railroad Company in New York was entered by burglars on Monday night, and one thousand dollars in cash stolen.

—In the United States Senate a bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations preventing the alienation to foreigners of grants or privileges derived from the United States. A bill establishing the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill was passed relating to the time for finding indictments in United states courts in the rebel States. The bill for the relief of Miss Murphy was again considered but not disposed of. Adjourned.

—In the House of Representatives (U. S.) yesterday, a resolution was passed to turn over to the Attorney-General all papers and evidence returned by the Davis-Holland-Campbell Commission touching claims of the Department of the West. Certificate of election of J. S. Caseman as delegate from Wyoming Territory was referred to the Committee of Elections. The Committee on Ordnance was continued. A bill was passed relieving the political disabilities of W. B. Bagley. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was made the special order for to-day. A concurrent resolution was passed giving the use of certain parts of the Capitol for the purposes of the inauguration ball. A bill was introduced providing temporary government for Alaska. A joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations regarding the Perkins claim was agreed to. The Caribbean Sea islands protectorate bill went over until to-day. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Sublime Porte has despatched Saadr Pasha to this city as special agent to raise a loan for war purposes.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A report is in circulation that the principal members of the insurrectionary government of Candia have fallen into the hands of the Turks and been thrown into prison.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—A large party, about four hundred in number, and consisting mostly of cigarmakers, attempted to leave the city in a body on Sunday last, on the Western Railroad. It was suspected that their object was to produce a revolt in the town of Candelaria. All who had passports were allowed to proceed, but the rest were detained and obliged to return home. Up to the present moment there has been no disturbance in Candelaria.

Dulce is working industriously to reconcile the political factions here, and make the extremists listen to reason, and is personally gaining ground in the esteem of order-loving citizens of all parties. The Amnesty Proclamation by the Captain-General appears in the *Gaceta* to-day. It releases all political prisoners whose offenses are now in progress of trial, and holds out an unconditional pardon to all insurgents who lay down their arms within forty days.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—It is reported, on good authority, that the commission which left for Nuevitas yesterday, to meet the rebel chiefs at Bayamo, is fully empowered to concede pardon and political rights and liberties on the basis that the island of Cuba shall continue under the flag of Spain.

The United States steamer Gettysburg has returned from Nuevitas. The rebels were closely pressing the siege.

The garrison had turned one of the churches into a fortress, and with the assistance of the Spanish vessels-of-war in the harbor were holding out until reinforcements could reach them. A detachment of troops sent by land to their relief was defeated by the rebels. The latter have no artillery, but are well supplied with Spencer rifles, which they use with effect. The planters of the surrounding country were much disheartened by fears of a famine.

HAVANA, Jan. 12—Evening.—Transports, with fifteen hundred troops from Cadiz, reached Havana this morning.

The steamer Teutonia arrived to-day from New Orleans, on her way to Hamburg.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—For some unexplained reason, Rizo Rangabe, the Grecian Ambassador at Paris, who it was supposed would represent Greece in the Conference, has been refused participation in its sessions. He has protested against his exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens for instructions. The Conference will await the action of Greece in this matter, and the session announced for to-day will probably be postponed for a time in consequence.

MADRID, Jan. 12—Four thousand soldiers have volunteered their services to the Government to assist in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba.

The New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The money market was very easy in the forenoon at 6@7 per cent. for call loans, but after meridian the demand became active, and there were transactions at coin interest, and we did hear of exceptional transactions at 1-32 and 1-16 per cent. The demand was chiefly from small borrowers with mixed collaterals, and first-class firms found no difficulty in getting all the money they wanted at the legal rate in currency. 3 30 P. M.—The money market was more active this afternoon, and the rates of interest advanced from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, but at the close was easier again.

Stocks at the Second Board were heavy and lower, being unfavorably affected by the temporary flurry in the money market. The Gold market closed steady at 135½. Loans were made at 6 5-12@7 per cent for carrying. The Government bond market was heavy and lower this afternoon—the flurry in the money market, and the report that the Treasury would sell five millions of bonds, caused the downward movement. Mr. Vandyck has only $600,000 to sell in any event, and there is no immediate prospect of this amount being sold. The stock market at the close was unsettled and generally lower under realizations by the bulls and hammering by the bears.

Gen. Butler's Great Financial Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Butler's speech on the finances was listened to with great attention by the members of the House. At the close of his hour, his time was unanimously extended twenty minutes, and then extended indefinitely. Among those present were Senators Morton, Cattell, and Sherman, and other members of the Senate Finance Committee; also Special Commissioner of Revenue D. L. Wells. The delivery of the speech occupied nearly two hours. At its conclusion General Butler was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The Allemania, for Europe, takes out $43,000 in specie.

The Contested Election Cases.

The examination of witnesses in the above matter was resumed yesterday afternoon before Examiners Butlers and Messick. The boxes containing the papers of the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and Sixth of the Seventeenth, were produced by Recorder Given and Acting Chief of Police Clark, and were opened. In the latter there was no list of taxables, but all the other papers were found in it, and offered in evidence. In the former all the papers were found, and also offered in evidence. To the oath of the officers there is no sworn superscription or jurat attached.

Recorder Given then testified that there was no probability of anybody but the Mayor or himself having access to these boxes in the vault; on the night of the October election the vault was empty; he went into it at about half-past eight in the evening; was there when the first boxes came in and remained there until all of them came in; nobody could have done anything to the boxes that night without witness seeing him; the vault was opened next day by witness and the Chief of Police, representing the Mayor, to take in boxes of the Twenty-sixth and one other of the upper wards, out which he forgot. The vault was then made secure by witness, who kept possession of the keys of the inner door. On an order from the Court of Common Pleas, about three weeks ago, Acting Chief of Police Clark, representing the Mayor, and witness, entered the vault, took the large and only box of the Fifth precinct of the Twentieth ward into court, and returned it again; the vault was then locked, and had not been opened since until yesterday; the keys of the inner door had been in witness' possession ever since the election; the door has always been opened and closed by witness; the lock has not been tampered with.

Cross-examined—There is nothing special about these boxes that attracts my attention; the boxes are all alike, and if one or two were taken out and replaced, I of course could not tell it; cannot say how many keys the Mayor has for the outer door; the key for that door will not unlock the inner door; I have kept these keys hanging in my desk ever since election.

Thomas B. Reeves recalled—There was no list of taxables of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas; with the exception of the Judge's returns, the following are all the papers that are filed from that division in the office, viz:—The list of voters, hourly returns, oaths of officers, the return of votes for each officer voted for, and a tally list of voters.

Mr. Rawle, for contestants, said:—All the papers except the return of votes for the offices not now in dispute I offer in evidence. The votes in the Sixth precinct of the Seventeenth ward were as follows:—Mayor—Fox, 460; Tyndale, 56; City Solicitor—Barger, 459; Worrall, 57; Receiver of Taxes—Melloy, 459; Peltz, 57; City Commissioner—Weaver, 460; McCuen, 56; City Controller—Getz, 459; Hancock, 57; Prothonotary of Common Pleas—Fletcher, 466; Donagan, 57; District Attorney—Sheppard, 466; Gibbons, 57. The total list of voters of that division was but 515, whereas the return for the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and District Attorney is 523, and for all the others 516. On the list there are two numbered 128, making a difference of one vote in the excess of those recorded.

Mr. Gerhart called the attention of the Examiners to the fact that on the tally list of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward there is a mistake in adding up the tally for the ninth hour, whereby the vote for Furman Sheppard is added up 23 votes instead of 18, and that the same mistake is made in the same list and the same hour in the tally for Albert W. Fletcher.

Mr. Reeves cross-examined—I am prepared to say that no list of taxables was filed in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward; there was no list of taxables filed by mistake among any of the papers of the October election in the office of the Prothonotary.

Adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—A young woman of 27, in Kentucky, has spent nineteen yerrs in sleep.

—Snow is three feet deep, on a level, in the upper portions of Maine.

—It is predicted that Vermont and Maine will grant suffrage to females this winter.

—Treasurer Spinner, in his report, urges that female clerks be paid the same salaries as males.

—Deer were never more plentiful in the North woods, New York, than they have been this winter. One hunter named Milo Baker employs about thirty men to hunt for him during the season, and sends the product of their guns and skill to market. Thus far he has sent upwards of five hundred carcasses to New York and other cities—a considerable number having been shipped to Troy. The price of deer's meat, by the carcass, is from twelve to fifteen cents per pound.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises 7 22 | Moon Sets 6 02
Sun Sets 4 55 | High Water 3 06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR. } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
City Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 31

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Arabo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 14
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Jan. 16
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Jan. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 16
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Jan. 28
Starsand Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Barque New York, Gibbs, Matanzas, Merchant & Co.
Schr S. Cattner, Robinson, Cienfuegos, G. C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Scottish Bride, Allen, 13 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Boxer, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, 2 days from New York, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C. yesterday.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Barque Maria Margaretha, Dalen, hence, at Liverpool 26th ult.
Brig Enrichetta, Filiberto, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 16th ult.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, sailed from Messina 15th ult. for Philadelphia—before reported for Boston.
Brig Mary G. Comery, Comery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 17th ult.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Mosiander, 22 days from Palermo for Philadelphia, was towed through the Straits 15th ult.
Schr Ida L., hence, below Boston 11th inst.
Schr Marietta Tilton, from Baltimore for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr John B. Austin, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, at Boston 11th inst., from New Castle, Del.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Foyle, Ray, at Queenstown 24th ult. from Philadelphia, experienced a succession of heavy westerly and southerly gales on the 18th, westward of the Azores; lost sails and spars and had bowsprit sprung. She was undergoing repairs at Queenstown on the 26th ult.
Barque Cynthia Palmer, hence for Rotterdam, lost five men overboard previous to her arrival at Queenstown.
Barque Augustina, at Queenstown 22d ult. from Philadelphia, had her foreopmast carried away, and sustained other damage on the passage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official information has been received at this office that lights have been exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Mauger Cay, north of Turneffe Islands, at the northern approach to Belize, West Indies. The lights are three fixed white lights, facing to the NE. and SW., the two lower lights elevated 49 feet, and the upper light 53 feet above the level of the sea. In clear weather they should be seen from a distance of 13 feet. The illuminating apparatus is by lenses. The lighthouse is 57 feet high and constructed of iron; the upper part is painted black and the lower part white. The lights can be seen from all points of the compass, but the lighthouse is seen from seaward alone from NE. to SW. by W. It stands in lat. 17 37½ N., long. 87 45¾ W. of Greenwich. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 7 deg. Easterly in 1868.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM FLEMING, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EUGENE Y. JOHNSON, administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM FLEMING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of said accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at o'clock P. M., at the office of GEORGE W. SPIES, Esq., No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 1 9 11 13 15 18

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1868.
To the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company:—
I have thoroughly examined the Letters Patent granted to William D Cutler of Philadelphia, September 8, 1868, for an improved method of preparing, desiccating, and preserving fish, with the following result:
The claims in Cutler's patent cover—first, the boned and desiccated fish as a new manufacture or commercial article; and, second, the process described in the specification by which that new article is prepared. In my opinion, these are valid and sufficient claims.
The first claim secures to the inventor boned and desiccated fish as a new article of manufacture or commerce, by whatever process it may be produced. Other processes than that claimed by Cutler may be devised, and may, perhaps, be new and patentable; but the discoverer of such new process cannot put the article into the market and sell it. If he did so, he would infringe the first claim in Cutler's patent, and be liable to damages to the extent of such infringement; and to produce this new article by an old process applied to other things, would be equally an infringement of the first claim in Cutler's patent.
I have no doubt the article and the process claimed in Cutler's patent are new and patentable, and the patent sufficient for their protection.
EDMUND BURKE.

I concur in the above opinion. GEO. HARDING.
Philadelphia, December 19, 1868.

I concur. C. A. SEWARD.
New York, December 24, 1868.

I have examined the letters patent referred to in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Burke, and fully agree with Mr. Burke in that opinion. Any person using the process to prepare the fish infringes the patent, and any person using or selling the boned and desiccated fish "whether prepared by that process or any other process infringes the patent.
GEORGE GIFFORD.
New York, December 30, 1868.

I concur in the foregoing opinions of Messrs. Burke and Gifford. CHARLES M. KELLER.
January 6, 1869.

We concur in the foregoing opinions.
STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD.
No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1869. 1 12 6t

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Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

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WILL TAKE PLACE ON
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Tickets of admission, by subscription only, can be obtained of the following members and Boxholders managers:—
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A. B. Reichenbach, No. 1230 Chesnut street.
Mark R. Muckle, Ledger Office.
Harmanus Neff, Sansom, above Sixth street.
R. T. Schmidt, No. 610 Arch street.
Louis Tourny, No. 317 N. Second street.
G. A. Schwarz, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
A. J. Glass, No. 607 N. Second street.
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Lee & Walker, No. 722 Chesnut street.
Dr. J. B. Howard Giddings, Thirty-third and Market streets, West Philadelphia.
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PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
of this Society will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
A MAGNIFICEN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. **108** *S. THIRD STREET,*

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869.

Butler on the Finances.

GENERAL BUTLER yesterday ventilated very fully his peculiar financial theories, in the most elaborate speech which has been delivered in the House of Representatives during the present session. His remarks were prefaced by the introduction of a bill which embodies the principles which he and a small minority in the House desire to apply to the finances of the country. The fact that he leads a very insignificant party in the House detracts much from the importance of the measure which he proposes, and of the very able speech which he delivered in its support.

The starting-point of General Butler's financial scheme is the evertbrow of the national bank circulation, and the substitution in its place of a new issue of legal-tenders by the Government to the amount of $350,000,000, or such greater amount as may be found necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, the issue to commence with the first of July next, and the national bank currency to be run out of existence by the first of January, 1870. The next point is to do away entirely with the present system of legal-tenders, by making the new issue more desirable as a circulating medium, and also by causing the gradual withdrawal, by Government officials, of the old issue of legal-tenders. As the entire withdrawal of the present circulating medium might leave the country with a less amount of currency than would be demanded by the exigencies of business, General Butler also proposes the extra issue of new legal-tenders, on a principle somewhat similar to that of the national banking system, to any individual or association who may see fit to make a deposit of national bonds as security therefor, paying a coin interest to the Government thereon at the rate of ·0365 per annum, with ample provision for their gradual or immediate redemption. While this proposition would render it possible to put into circulation $1,575,000,000, General Butler thinks that advantage would be taken of the privilege only so far as the business necessities of the country would require, an inflation of the currency being prevented by the more profitable use of the national bonds, either at home or abroad, as a permanent investment.

In this way, General Butler hopes to secure a uniform and sound currency, which would, to use his own rather confident words, "at once take its place as nearly equivalent to gold." In addition, he also proposes to rid the country of the detestable shinplasters now in use, by substituting for them a system of metal tokens, so alloyed as to be fifty per cent. less in value than their denomination, the new coinage to be forced into circulation by rendering the old fractional currency receivable by Government officers after December 30, 1869, only for purposes of redemption. General Butler's plan for attaining specie payments is, perhaps, more complicated, and certainly as difficult to comprehend, as any that has yet been proposed. Like all the other innumerable schemes which have been proposed, it has both advantages and defects; and about the only benefit that the country can expect from it at present is in the way of practical suggestions which may be of use in the final settlement of the great financial problem which vexes the nation and its rulers.

Absolute Certainties.

WHILE numerous misrepresentations and fanciful descriptions of the views entertained by General Grant on public questions and public men have recently been published, enough has been gleaned from authentic conversations in which he participated during his recent visit to this city, and from other sources, to justify the following conclusions, viz.:—

1. He has made up his Cabinet. He does not desire to be interrogated or advised in regard to it. He does not intend to announce who are the recipients of his confidence until the proper time arrives. While he converses with a remarkable degree of freedom on general subjects, he maintains his habitual reticence in reference to the *personnel* of the new administration, and promptly checks advances on this topic. He conceals the names of his counsellors as carefully as he would conceal the plan of an important military campaign, and he is proof against all intrigues or combinations to force upon his acceptance new aspirants for Cabinet honors.

2. He has not forgotten the insult which Andrew Johnson and his obsequious Cabinet perpetrated in their attempt to distort his conversation and demeanor at the White House at the time he resigned his position as Secretary of War. It will be remembered that they combined in an effort to convict him of falsehood, which was rebuked by the whole country. General Grant's self-respect instinctively prompts him to avoid intercourse with the men capable of concocting and bolstering this charge. By the ordinary rules of Washington etiquette he would be required, as Commander-in-chief of the army, to pay his respects to the President on New Year's Day, but as Andrew Johnson forfeited all claims to courtesy by his baseness in the controversy referred to, General Grant absented himself from the capital at the holiday period, when contact with his detractors was most unavoidable. There is no man in the country who has a more profound contempt for the treachery of Andrew Johnson than the President elect, and no man who is less disposed to imitate the infamous example of the Tennessee recreant.

3. Political parties rarely fail to insert in their national platforms a plank in favor of an economical administration of the Government. Successful candidates are prone to ignore this doctrine, or to give it such a liberal interpretation as to render it practically meaningless; but General Grant evinces a strong determination to depart from the unfortunate rule which would be "more honored in the breach than the observance." He is deeply impressed with the necessity of diminishing the national expenditures, and resolutely opposes all unnecessary appropriations. On this subject he is thoroughly in earnest, and we hazard little in predicting that plunderers will find in him an implacable foe, who will fight out the battle of reform and retrenchment on the line of honesty and economy, if his whole Presidential term is consumed in this terrific combat.

The Navy Yard Appropriations.

THE Hon. William D. Kelley and Hon. Charles O'Neill have done a very proper thing in having the appropriation of $50,000 for repairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard cut down to one-half that amount. As long as the Navy Yard remains in its present location it will be necessary to expend money in keeping it in repair, and in carrying on the various necessary operations. As League Island, however, has been accepted by the Government, the expenditures at the old yard should be limited to the smallest possible amount, and the money that would be appropriated under ordinary circumstances should be devoted to the improvement of League Island. Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill both represent the wishes of the citizens of Philadelphia when they urge the importance of an early survey of League Island, and a transfer of the Navy Yard as soon as possible. Mr. Kelley estimates that the ground of the old yard will probably yield $2,000,000 when sold, which will go far towards improving the new site. The Secretary of the Navy asks for $10,000 for making a survey of League Island, and if that amount is granted, and the work is commenced at once, the Government will save $15 000. The whole difference between what the Philadelphia yard is entitled to and what is absolutely needed to keep it in condition until League Island is prepared for the transfer, might be appropriated for the purpose of facilitating the work on the new site, and this would be in the end the most economical policy.

A Protectorate Over Hayti and San Domingo.

GENERAL BANKS yesterday reported a joint resolution in the House of Representatives to provide for the United States establishing a protectorate over the islands of Hayti and San Domingo. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is said to be opposed to the bill, and Mr. Seward to be in favor of it. If such a measure is adopted it will be a serious innovation on our traditional policy, and it ought to receive careful consideration, and not be decided upon hastily one way or the other. The people of these islands have shown themselves incompetent for self-government, and but for the fact that such interference is always watched with jealous eyes by the people of the United States, the probabilities are that the islands would long ago have been seized by France or England. The protection of the United States and the probability of their becoming incorporated into the Federal Union would be a positive benefit to Hayti and San Domingo, and it would give us the foothold in the West Indies that we have for a long time been endeavoring to obtain. The importance of securing a station in that quarter is becoming more palpable every day, but in the present condition of our exchequer we cannot afford to increase our debt by buying up islands. If a protectorate over Hayti and San Domingo can be established without expense to the United States Government, the matter ought to receive the impartial consideration of Congress, and it would probably turn out to be the best thing for us and for the anarchy-ridden people of those islands.

THE CABINET.

The Past Administrations of the Government, and who Composed Them.

Now that the whole country is agitated on the subject of General Grant's Cabinet, it may not be unprofitable to our readers to publish a list of the Cabinets of the Presidents from the establishment of the Government.

The Department of State was created by the act of September 15, 1789, previous to which, by act of July 27, 1789, it was known as the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The War Department as created by act of Congress of August 7, 1789, had also the superintendence of Naval Affairs, but a separation was authorized in April, 1798, when the Navy Department was established.

From the organization of the Government down to the year 1829, the Postmasters General were not recognized as members of the Cabinet; but in that year President Jackson invited Mr. Barry, his Postmaster-General, to participate in the meetings of the Cabinet, and since that date this official has ranked as a full Cabinet Minister.

Below we give the members of each administration, with the date of their appointment:—

First Administration—1789 to 1797.

President—George Washington of Virginia.
Vice-President—John Adams of Massachusetts.
Secretaries of State—Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, appointed September 26, 1789; Edmund Randolph of Virginia, January 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, December 10, 1795.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Alexander Hamilton of New York, September 11, 1789; Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, February 3, 1795.
Secretaries of War and of the Navy—Henry Knox of Massachusetts, September 12, 1789; Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, January 2, 1794; James McHenry of Maryland, January 27, 1796.
Postmasters-General—Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, September 26, 1789; Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, November 7, 1791; Joseph Habersham of Georgia, February 25, 1795.
Attorneys General—Edmund Randolph of Virginia, September 26, 1789, made Secretary of State January 2, 1794; William Bradford of Pennsylvania, January 26, 1794; died, Charles Lee of Virginia, December 10, 1795.

Second Administration—1797 to 1801.

President—John Adams of Massachusetts.
Vice President—Thomas Jefferson of Virginia.
Secretaries of State—Timothy Pickering, continued in office; John Marshall of Virginia, May 13, 1800.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Oliver Wolcott, continued in office; S. Dexter of Massachusetts, December 31 1800.
Secretaries of War—James McHenry, continued in office; S. Dexter of Massachusetts, May 13, 1800; Roger Griswold of Connecticut, February 3, 1801.
Secretaries of the Navy—George Cabot of Massachusetts, May 3, 1798, declined; Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland, May 21 1798.
Postmaster-General—Joseph Habersham, continued.
Attorney General—Charles Lee, continued.

Third Administration—1801 to 1809.

President—Thomas Jefferson of Virginia.
Vice-Presidents—Aaron Burr of New York; George Clinton of New York.
Secretary of State—James Madison of Virginia, March 5 1801.
Secretaries of the Treasury—S. Dexter, continued in office; Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, Jan. 26, 1802.
Secretary of War—Henry Dearborn of Massachusetts, March 4, 1801.
Secretaries of the Navy—Benjamin Stoddert, continued in office; Robert Smith of Maryland, January 26, 1802; Jacob Crowninshield of Massachusetts, March 2 1805.
Postmasters General—Joseph Habersham, continued in office; Gideon Granger of Connecticut, January 26, 1802.
Attorneys General—Theophilus Parsons of Massachusetts, February 20, 1801, declined; Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, March 5, 1801; resigned in 1805, Robert Smith of Maryland, March 2, 1805; John Breckenridge of Kentucky, December 25, 1805; Cæsar A. Rodney of Pennsylvania, January 20, 1807.

Fourth Administration—1809 to 1817.

President—James Madison of Virginia.
Vice Presidents—George Clinton of New York; Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.
Secretaries of State—Robert Smith of Maryland, March 6 1809; James Monroe of Virginia, November 25, 1811.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Albert Gallatin, continued in office; George W. Campbell of Tennessee, February 9 1814; Alexander J. Dallas of Pennsylvania, October 6, 1814
Secretaries of War—William Eustis of Massachusetts, March 7, 1809; John Armstrong of New York, January 19, 1813; James Monroe of Virginia, September 26 1814; William H. Crawford of Georgia, March 2 1815.
Secretaries of the Navy—Paul Hamilton of South Carolina, March 7 1809; William Jones of Pennsylvania, January 12, 1813; Benjamin W. Crowninshield of Massachusetts, December 17, 1814.
Postmasters-General—Gideon Granger, continued in office; R. J. Meigs of Ohio, March 17, 1814.
Attorneys General—Cæsar A. Rodney, continued in office; William Pinkney of Maryland, December 11, 1811; Richard Rush, February 10, 1814.

Fifth Administration—1817 to 1825.

President—James Monroe of Virginia.
Vice President—Daniel D. Tompkins of New York.
Secretary of State—John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, March 3 1817.
Secretary of the Treasury—William H. Crawford of Georgia, March 5 1817.
Secretaries of War—Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, March 5 1817, declined the appointment; John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, December 15, 1817.
Secretaries of the Navy—Benjamin W. Crowninshield, continued in office; Smith Thompson of New York, November 30, 1818; Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey, December 9 1823.
Postmasters General—Return J. Meigs, continued in office; John McLean of Ohio, December 9, 1823
Attorney-General—William Wirt of Virginia, December 15, 1817

Sixth Administration—1825 to 1829.

President—John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts.
Vice President—John C. Calhoun of South Carolina.
Secretary of State—Henry Clay of Kentucky, March 8, 1825.
Secretary of the Treasury—Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, March 7 1825
Secretaries of War—James Barbour of Virginia, March 7, 1825; Peter B. Porter of New York, May 26, 1828.
Secretary of the Navy—Samuel L. Southard, continued in office.
Postmaster-General—John McLean, continued in office.
Attorney-General—William Wirt, continued in office.

Seventh Administration—1829 to 1837.

President—Andrew Jackson of Tennessee.
Vice Presidents—John C. Calhoun of South Carolina; Martin Van Buren of New York.
Secretaries of State—Martin Van Buren of New York, March 6 1829; Edward Livingston of Louisiana, 1831; Louis McLane of Delaware, 1833; John Forsyth of Georgia, 1834.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania, March 6 1829; Louis McLane of Delaware, 1831; William J. Duane of Pennsylvania, 1833; Roger B. Taney of Maryland, 1833 (not confirmed by the Senate); Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, 1834.
Secretaries of War—John H. Eaton of Tennessee, March 9, 1829; Lewis Cass of Ohio, 1831.
Secretaries of the Navy—John Branch of North Carolina, March 9 1829; Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, 1831; Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, 1834.
Postmasters General—William T. Barry of Kentucky, March 9, 1829; Amos Kendall of Kentucky, 1835
Attorneys General—John M. Berrien of Georgia, March 9, 1829; Roger B. Taney of Maryland, December 27, 1831; Benjamin F. Butler of New York, June 24 1834.

Eighth Administration—1837 to 1841.

President—Martin Van Buren of New York.
Vice-President—Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky.
Secretary of State—John Forsyth, June 27, 1834.
Secretary of the Treasury—Levi Woodbury, June 27, 1834.
Secretary of War—Joel R. Poinsett, March 7, 1837.
Secretaries of the Navy—Mahlon Dickerson, June 30, 1834; James K. Paulding, June 30, 1838.
Postmasters General—Amos Kendall, May 1, 1835; John M. Niles, May 25, 1840.
Attorneys-General—Felix Grundy of Tennessee, September 1, 1838 Henry D. Gilpin of Pennsylvania, January 10, 1840.

Ninth Administration—1841 to 1845.

President—General William Henry Harrison of Ohio. Died April 4, 1841.
Vice President—John Tyler of Virginia.
President—John Tyler of Virginia (from April 4, 1841).
Secretaries of State—Daniel Webster, March 5, 1841; Hugh S. Legare May 9, 1843, died June 20, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, June 24, 1843, died February 28, 1844; John Nelson, acting, February 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, March 6 1844.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, March 5, 1841; Walter Forward, September 13, 1841; George M. Bibb, June 15, 1844.
Secretaries of War—John Bell, March 5, 1841; John C. Spencer, October 12 1841, transferred to Treasury Department; James M. Porter, March 8, 1843, rejected by the Senate; William Wilkins, February 15 1844.
Secretaries of the Navy—George E. Badger, March 5, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, September 13, 1841, transferred to Department of State; David Henshaw, July 24 1843, rejected by the Senate; Thomas W. Gilmer, February 15, 1844, February 28, 1844; John Y. Mason, March 14, 1844.
Postmasters-General—Francis Granger, March 6, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, September 13, 1841.
Attorneys General—John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, March 5, 1841; Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina September 13, 1841, died; John Nelson of Maryland, January 2, 1841.

Tenth Administration—1845 to 1849.

President—James Knox Polk of Tennessee.
Vice-President—George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of State—James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, March 5, 1845.
Secretary of the Treasury—Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, March 5 1845
Secretary of War—William L. Marcy of New York, March 5, 1845
Secretary of the Navy—George Bancroft of Massachusetts, March, 1845; John Y. Mason of Virginia, in 1846.
Postmaster-General—Cave Johnson of Tennessee, March 5 1845
Attorneys General—John Y. Mason of Virginia, March 5, 1845; Nathan Clifford of Maine, December 13, 1846; Isaac Toucey of Connecticut, June 21, 1848.

Eleventh Administration—1849 to 1853.

President—Zachary Taylor of Louisiana. Died July 9, 1850.
Vice-President—Millard Fillmore of New York.
President—Millard Fillmore of New York. Succeeded Zachary Taylor, on his death, July 9, 1850.
Secretaries of State—John M. Clayton of Delaware, March 7, 1849; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, July 20, 1850, died October 24, 1852; Edward Everett of Massachusetts, November, 1852.
Secretaries of the Treasury—William M. Meredith of Pennsylvania, March 7, 1849; Thomas Corwin of Ohio, July 20, 1850.
Secretaries of War—George W. Crawford of Georgia, March 7, 1849; Charles M. Conrad of Louisiana, August 15, 1850.
Secretaries of the Navy—William B. Preston of Virginia, March 7 1849; William A. Graham of North Carolina, July 20, 1850; John P. Kennedy of Maryland, in 1852.
Secretaries of the Interior—Thomas Ewing of Ohio, March 7 1849; Alexander H Stuart of Virginia, September 12, 1850.
Postmasters General—Jacob Collamer of Vermont, March 7, 1849; Nathan K. Hall of New York, July 20 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard of Connecticut, 1852.
Attorneys-General—Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, March 7, 1849; John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, July 20 1850.

Twelfth Administration—1853 to 1857.

President—Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire.
Vice President—William R. King of Alabama. Died April 18, 1853.
Secretary of State—William L. Marcy of New York, March 7, 1853.
Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie of Kentucky, March 7, 1853.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, March 7, 1853
Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin of North Carolina, March 7, 1853.
Secretary of the Interior—Robert McClelland of Michigan, March 7, 1853.
Postmaster-General—James Campbell of Pennsylvania, March 7, 1853.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, March 7, 1853

Thirteenth Administration—1857 to 1861.

President—James Buchanan of Pennsylvania.
Vice-President—John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky.
Secretaries of State—Lewis Cass of Michigan, March, 1857; Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, December, 1860.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Howell Cobb of Georgia, March, 1857; Philip F. Thomas of Maryland, December, 1860; John A. Dix of New York, January, 1861.
Secretaries of War—John B. Floyd of Virginia, March, 1857; Joseph Holt of Kentucky, December, 1860.
Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey of Connecticut, March, 1857.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, March, 1857.
Postmasters General—Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee, March, 1857, died; Joseph Holt of Kentucky, March, 1859; Horatio King of Maine, February 12, 1861.
Attorneys General—Jeremiah S Black of Pennsylvania, March, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio, December, 1860.

Fourteenth Administration—1861 to 1869.

President—Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Died April 15, 1865.
Vice-Presidents—Hannibal Hamlin of Maine; Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, March 4, 1865.
President—Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, succeeded Abraham Lincoln on the death of the latter, April 15, 1865.
Secretary of State—William H. Seward of New York, March, 1861.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, March, 1861; William P. Fessenden of Maine, September, 1864; Hugh McCulloch of Indiana, March, 1865.
Secretaries of War—Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, March, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio, January, 1862; General Ulysses S Grant of Illinois, Acting Secretary, August, 1867, on the suspension of Secretary Stanton by the President; Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio, restored by the action of the Senate, January 14, 1868, and General Lorenzo Thomas of Delaware, appointed *Ad Interim* Secretary, February 21, 1868; General J. M. Schofield appointed by the President, May 29, 1868, after the final resignation of Secretary Stanton at the close of the Impeachment trial.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles of Connecticut, March, 1861.
Secretaries of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, March, 1 61 (resigned December, 1862); John P. Upshur of Indiana, January, 1863; James Harlan of Iowa, May, 1865; O. H. Browning of Illinois, July, 1866.
Postmasters General—Montgomery Blair of Maryland, March, 1861; William Dennison of Ohio, October, 1864; Alexander W. Randall of Wisconsin, July, 1866.
Attorneys-General—Edward Bates of Missouri, March 1861; James Speed of Kentucky, December, 1864; Henry S. Stanbery of Kentucky, July, 1866; William M. Evarts of New York, June, 1868, confirmed after the close of the Impeachment trial, in place of Attorney-General Stanbery, who resigned in February, 1868, to assist in the defense of the President, and was reappointed, but rejected by the Senate.

"HEARTH AND HOME."—This handsome new weekly has achieved an immediate and we believe a permanent success. It has been started on the right plan for a family paper, and the very decided favor with which it has been received indicates that it supplies a desideratum. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mr. Donald K. Mitchell, the editors, have enlisted a corps of competent writers in their service, and the columns of *Hearth and Home* are filled with fresh and interesting articles about farming gardening, the decoration of homes, and a great variety of other subjects. The fourth number, which we have received, is embellished with a number of engravings illustrating the subjects discussed, and as a frontispiece, a spirited drawing by Edward Forbes, entitled "The King of Pasture Land." *Hearth and Home* is published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, by C. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8imwim WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
DIRECTORS.

Vincent L. Bradford,	Asa J. Fish,
William H. Hart,	John G Stevens,
William H. Gatzmer,	Benjamin Fish,
Charles Macalester,	John M. Read,
John Dorrance	Ashbel Welch,
William S. Freeman,	Albert W. Markley.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
1 12 5t J. MORRELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 14w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 2, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY—Dear Sir:—The undersigned would regard with satisfaction your consent to a Lecture, and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may consist with your convenience.
Respectfully yours,
PETER WILLIAMSON
WM. KENT GILBERT, M. D.,
THOMAS R. BIRD,
CHARLES INGERSOLL,
DAVID PAUL BROWN,
SAMUEL D. ORDAY, M. D.,
FERDINAND FEATHERSTONE,
CHARLES S. LEX,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
EDWARD G. RENOUF,
WILLIAM WELSH,
RICHARD S. SMITH,
ALLEN CUTHBERT,
RICHARD VAUX,
HENRY SUDD,
PETER McCALL,
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M.D.
JAMES STEEL.

JANUARY 1, 1869.
PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others:—
Gentlemen:—In reply to your invitation I beg leave to say, while thanking you for the kindness which dictates it, that I accept it.
Very respectfully yours,
DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

DAVIS B. CASSEDAY
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
"TRUE WOMANHOOD"
MONDAY EVENING, January 18.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the door. 1 12 6t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
HER NEW LECTURE,
A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES IN BALCONY holding 6.....THREE DOLLARS
Tickets to be had at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the Evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7. Lecture precisely at 8.
SPECIAL.—To avoid interruption, the audience is most earnestly requested to be seated before the Lecture begins. 1 13

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT CONCERT HALL
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, in the interest of the working men and women of America, and of the Fenian Brotherhood. Subject:—Train versus John Bull and his Right to Rule. Tickets with reserved seats 50c. at CONCERT HALL OFFICE, 1224 Chesnut Street, above Twelfth, at 10 o'clock, TUESDAY. 1 12 5t*

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages	$340,670 00
Bills Receivable	29,394 30
Philadelphia City 6's	67,185 10
Philadelphia City 5's	4 983 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	33 00 00
Cincinnati 6's	10 000 00
Pittsburg 6's	5,5 00 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1865	25 000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1867	100 000 00
United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent.	50,0 0 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	21 937 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 420 shares	20,718 44
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	10 000 00
Cumberland Valley Railroad Co. Loan	53,467 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. Loan	24 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	27,9 2 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc. R. Co. Loan	18 000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	19,144 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8 462 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Loan	34,570 00
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,815 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 26
Western Bank, 270 shares	11,0 0 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6 9,0 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Co., 20 shares	923 88
Real Estate, No 510 Walnut street	30,0 0 00
Cash	11,752 92
	$1,038 146 31

1 13 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, Pa., No. 4 6 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 12, 1869.
ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

A. N. ATWOOD	H. E. HUDSON,
G. O. V. LAWRENCE,	JOHN TITUS
WILLIAM E. OWENS,	STEPHEN WILSON.
B. C. WORTHINGTON,	J. F. BAKER.
NAPHA HAINES,	E. M. THOMAS,
JAMES RICHMOND,	C. R. GALE,
H. O. ATWOOD	JAMES MULLEN.

A. N. ATWOOD was elected President, H. E. HUDSON Secretary, and Messrs. TITUS and FELTON Solicitors. [11] H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
At an annual election held 1st month 11th, 1869, the following persons were elected Directors of the above-named Company, to serve for three years:—

T. WISTAR BROWN,	CHARLES F. COFFIN,
RITNEY HAINES,	Richmond, Indiana.

At the following Directors hold over:—

SAML R. SHIPLEY,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH.
RICHARD CADBURY,	JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,	WILLIAM HACKER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
1 12 3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 40 WALNUT Street, Jan 12 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of January the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

P. R. STARR,	JOHN H. BROWN,
NALBRO FRAZIER,	J. L. ERRINGER,
JOHN M. ATWOOD,	WM. G. BOULTON,
BENJ. T. TREDICK,	CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,	T. H. MONTGOMERY,
GEORGE H. STUART	JAMES M. AERTSEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER, 1 12 10tus 3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 408 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
1 4 12t W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT,
1 11 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4150 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLKAT, Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN A. RILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY for 1869 is now ready for delivery.
Any subscriber who have not been served will please notify the publisher of the fact. Others requiring the Directory can have it by calling at the office, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, up stairs. C. LESLIE REILLY, Price, $5. [1 11 mws 3t] Publisher.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 228 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant
1 11mwst C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY due January 15, will be paid on and after that date at the Union National Bank
1 12 5t* THOMAS S. HARRIS, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 1869.
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. BEVFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM H. BEMENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 wfm 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cash

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's sensation drama of *After Dark* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* continues to attract large audiences.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operetta of "60" will be performed this evening. On Friday Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit, when will be produced two of Offenbach's pieces, *Lieschen and Fritzchen* and *La Rose de la Fleur*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive programme is announced for this evening.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, after her very successful tour in California and the West, this evening, at Concert Hall. Madame Rosa will be assisted by a number of accomplished artists, and a very superior entertainment will undoubtedly be given. Mr. J. Levy, the cornet player, is said to have a wonderful command over his instrument; and as he has never appeared in this city, there is a very general desire among our musical connoisseurs to hear him. Tickets for Madame Rosa's concerts can be procured at Trumpler's.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will perform at Horticultural Hall this afternoon for the benefit of Robert Renshaw, Esq. Miss Cassie Reutz will appear.

AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.—The last of a series of concerts for the benefit of Bethany Sabbath School (corner of Twenty-second and Sulppen) will be given at this charming resort on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. The success of the two previous concerts, as evinced by the size, attention, and brilliancy of the audiences, was very gratifying to the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the music. At this, the final concert, the amateur talent will be kindly assisted by our most eminent pianist, Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, with his accomplished sisters, Mrs. Davis and Miss Carrie Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis will play Thalberg's celebrated "Fantasie" from *D'Ellair d'Amour*, and with the assistance of two gentlemen Mrs. Davis and Miss Jarvis will sing Mendelssohn's four part song, "On the Sea." Mr. J. Jenkinson, also, will play two violoncello solos. That the lively element be not wanting, and at the request of many friends, Mr. Schauffler will repeat his original medley, "Hodge-Podge." Most of the seats for these concerts were sold for the course, but a few single admission tickets, we believe, are to be had at the door on that evening.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their first grand concert of the season at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. The orchestra will consist of sixty-five performers, and Mad'lle Camilla Ursa, the young violinist, and Mr. Charles Jarvis, the pianist, have been engaged. One of the great features of the programme will be Beethoven's "Seventh Symphony," which will be performed in superior style. Tickets can be procured by subscribers at the office of the society, and at the Academy of Music on the day of the concert.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his third grand matinee on next Friday at 4 P. M., at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by Mr. Edward Colonne and Herr Rudolph Hennig.

THE MÆNNERCHOR annual masked ball will take place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. The arrangements for this ball are in the hands of experienced gentlemen, who are exerting themselves to make it a brilliant success. In our advertising columns will be found a list of gentlemen from whom tickets can be procured.

THE ANNUAL BALL of the Fairmount Engine Company will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. The entertainment will doubtless be very enjoyable.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture on "Woman's Wrongs and the Remedy" at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. This is a subject upon which there is much to be said, and Miss Dickinson can say some things that are worthy of consideration. We ask for her a full house and a respectful hearing. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 925 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING
LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18 00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$2 00

BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the 'sacrificing' houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"A LITTLE BILIOUS."—How often this is the response to the enquiry after a friend's health as if to be bilious was a trifling matter, hardly worth thinking about. But let it be remembered that, as 'tall oaks from little acorns grow,' so formidable diseases arise from being "a little bilious."

Severe bilious attacks are more common in spring, summer, and autumn than in winter, but the serious disorders of the liver which so often occur at those seasons might be traced, in hundreds of instances, to winter indulgences and their neglected consequences. More highly-seasoned food is eaten, more fiery drinks imbibed, in cold than in warm weather, and thus the biliousness is produced which, under a warmer temperature, culminates in remittent and intermittent fevers.

The very best medicine for persons who are either a *little* or a *good deal* bilious is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No blue-pill or calomel is required in such cases. Those powerful mineral medicines cut two ways, like a double-edged sword. They act, it is true upon the liver, but react most deleteriously on other parts of the system. They "stick" there, and cannot be got rid of. The Bitters contain vegetable agents of an anti-bilious tendency, that produce a specific and most genial effect upon the biliary organ, without entailing any evil consequences whatever. They are *altogether wholesome*, and act favorably and simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the nervous system, and the brain.

DAMP IS THE WEATHER—hazy the nights—muddy the streets—but warm is the atmosphere. You involuntarily throw off your overcoat and throw up the windows of your house. Both are well enough as long as you keep yourself protected from the unhealthy influences of the moist and untimely thaw. To do so you must keep your feet dry when on the street, and your dwelling dry when at home. Gums accomplish the first and good fires the latter. Gums can be gotten at any store, but good Coal can only be procured at Alter's. He has his office at the corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets; his depot at No. 957 N. Ninth street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at REFFEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

HEALTH-GIVING Speer's Wine Bitters are pure and really excellent—health giving. The debilitated from whatever cause, use them with the fullest confidence of receiving advantage by them. They are pleasant to the taste, and are mainly the pure juice of the grape; diuretic, sudorific, and tonic in their effect. Sold by Druggists.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 814 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of boots and shoes to be sold by catalogue, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, Jan. 14 commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 508 Market street.

MARRIED.

HELMS—ATKINSON.—On the 31st of December, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Warren Randolph, Mr. THOS. HUMPHREYS HELMS to Miss HULDAH ANNIE ATKINSON, all of this city.

MARTIN—BROWN.—At the Baptist Church Manahawkin, N. J., on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brow, Mr. WILLIAM W. MARTIN to Miss ROXANNA BROWN, all of Manahawkin.

DIED.

LAIN.—On the 12th instant, Mr. JOSEPH T. LAIN, son of Mary H. and the late James R. Lain, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F.; Sniffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 32 Southwark Lodge, No. 18, K. of P.; and the Employes of the Parchal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 619 Sears street, below Wharton and below Seventh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

PEAL.—On Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, HARRIET C. PEAL, relict of the late Rembrandt Peal.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PHILLIPS.—At Bristol, Pa., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, DEBORAH W., widow of John Phillips, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Symington Phillips, on Friday, January the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SLACK.—At noon of the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH W. SLACK, relict of Abner R. Slack, in the 66th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in.....$150,000 00
Surplus Capital.....84 933 54
$184,933 54

	Assets.	Present Value
$40,055 00	Mortgages, first liens on city property	$40,055 00
6 000 00	Ground Rents	5 850 00
165 300 00	U. S. 6 per ct. bonds 5 20's	178,775 25
55,610 00	do do do 1881s	61,610 00
30,000 00	do do do currency interest loan	30,000 00
1,600 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10 40s	1,705 00
9,600 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan	9,600 00
5 000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500 00
2,500 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040 00
28,172 00	226 shares Central National Bank	28,250 00
8,192,67 50	shares Bank of the Republic	8,000 00
5,825 01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Company	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on Collateral Security	347,796 84
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38 898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
102,804 66	Premium Notes secured by Loans on Policies	102 801 66
		$895,191 26
	Office Fixtures $3,000 00	
	Cash in hands of Agents..... 42,904 54	
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year..... 30,668 01	
		76 572 55
		$971,673 81

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.

Premiums, including Annuities	$212,957 01
Interest on Premium Fund	14,025 77
Interest on Annuity Fund	1,546 39
	$228,509 08
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572 55
	302 081 63
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594 02
	276,487 61
Interest on other Investments	4 i 39 38
Policies issued in 1868 1 01 insuring	3,295,227 00
Policies outstanding, 12mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring	6,019 097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868	1,922 96
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868	12,747 12
Losses by deaths, numbering seven	22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company	46 500 00
Expenses for 1868	327 9 82
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts	442,078 36

OFFICERS
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Saml. R. Shipley,	Phila.	Rich'd Cadbury,	Phila.
Joshua H. Morris,	"	Henry Haines,	"
Richard Wood,	"	F. Wistar Brown,	"
W. Hacker,	"	Wm. C. Longstreth,	"

Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind. 1 13 tj

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13 wfm4

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 25 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 1713 Race street, near Logan Square. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Race street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts., near Logan Square, No. 1713; containing in front on Race street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is well and substantially built and in good repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, and commodious chambers above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1705 Race street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, known as "Russell's Hotel," Front street, between Kaighn's Point avenue and Mechanic street, Kaighn's Point, New Jersey; 60 feet front, 180 feet deep, about one square from the ferry.—On Tuesday, January 26 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two and-a-half story brick tavern and lot of ground, situate on Front street, between Kaighn's Point avenue and Mechanic street, Kaighn's Point, Camden county, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth 180 feet to Mickle street. It is an old well established tavern stand. House contains eleven rooms. Terms—$1500 may remain on morigage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Elegant modern four story brick residence, No. 1317 Spruce street, west of Thirteenth street, 25 feet front, 170 feet deep. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Spruce street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1317; containing in front on Spruce street 25 feet and extending in depth 170 feet to Wynkoop street. The house is finished in handsome modern style, and has all the improvements and conveniences. Terms—Cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw2

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET

Sale at No. 1705 Girard avenue,
HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
January 15, at 10 o'clock at No. 1705 Girard avenue, by catalogue, the household furniture, including handsome walnut parlor, and dining-room furniture, plated ware china and glassware, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, French-plate pier mirror (walnut frame), engravings, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, table and bed linen, blankets, velvet, ingrain, and other carpets, etc.; also, kitchen utensils etc. 1 13

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, TO take the place of a special partner, in a well-established retail and jobbing carpet business. Address, confidentially, H. J. K., this office. 1 8 5*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOUBLE THREE-story House, with all modern conveniences, in West Philadelphia. Stable and Greenhouse in rear. Lot 85 by 160. Address MANUA, "Telegraph" office. 1 11 3t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 3tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

To accommodate our business, we have removed to our new and spacious Warehouse,
No. 20 S. SIXTH STREET AND NO. 11 DECATUR STREET,
where, with increased facilities, we trust to be able to meet the wants of the trade and the consumers of paper generally.
1 7 6t T. MEGARGEE & CO.

WORKS OF ART.

G. PELMAN'S
NEW ART GALLERY
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 628 CALLOWHILL Street.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS
MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,
In Fine Gold, Rosewood, and Carved Walnut Frames of Best Material and Workmanship. New Patterns.

OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS,
ENGRAVINGS, ETC.,

Of my own importation, now open for exhibition and sale.
1 7 tf G. PELMAN.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S
GREAT WORK OF ART,
Recently Imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp,
Now on Exhibition, Free,
AT
G. PELMAN'S
NEW ART GALLERY,
No. 628 CALLOWHILL St.,
17 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these
FIRST-CLASS BOND
AT
NINETY,
And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of
$1000,
Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at
SIX PER CENT.,
Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Upon a property costing over
TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over
FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,
And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,
12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $750,000,
divided into shares of $1000 each—CARRYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The subscribers to the above Loan have united under Articles of Association for the purpose of buying a certain Rolling Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 421 Chesnut street, who have been appointed Trustees and Sub-Committees and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $100 00. About $750,000 have been already subscribed. For further information apply to
N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 1 8 6t

GOLD, SILVER, AND CITY WARRANTS purchased on best terms.
SAMUEL WORK & CO.,
1 11 3t* No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 38 S. SIXTH street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Beads, Necklies, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD KAYSE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 436 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6m4

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY MADE
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN ORDER
TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,
AS THEIR
LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.
Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all
Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
AKA WRIGHT,
FOXCROFT,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.
Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

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CONVERSATIONS WITH ROSSINI.

From Once a Year.

[The following reminiscences of Rossini, by Ferdinand Hiller, one of the ablest musicians of the day, will be read at the present moment with peculiar interest. They exhibit many of the characteristics of the departed maestro in a very happy light—his freshness and geniality, his extraordinary memory and vast knowledge of music, and that absence of selfishness and jealousy which, perhaps, distinguished him even more than his wonderful genius. The conversations which are here commenced will be continued from time to time in the pages of this journal.]

I.

In the autumn of 1855 a happy chance led me to Trouville—that curious mixture of the fashionable bathing-place and the quiet country town. Rossini, at the time of my visit, was the great lion of the place, and the object of the most universal and extraordinary attentions. He had only to show his face to be surrounded by the best and handsomest people in the place; the front seats at the concerts were always his; streets were named after him, and, to crown all, a tailor's signboard in the principal thoroughfare bears, or bore, the name of "Cuiller, Tailleur de Monsieur G. Rossini."

My first introduction to the great composer was as a very young man in Paris. Both there and at Milan I saw him often, and was always treated by him with the greatest kindness and consideration.

During my three weeks at Trouville, we spent most of our time together. We promenaded for hours on the terrace by the sea, only occasionally suspending our walk for a game at dominoes. But even that serious occupation hardly interrupted our conversation; and Rossini would continue through it all inexhaustible in his stories and insatiable in his questions. Our chief topic was music, notwithstanding, or perhaps because, owing to the want of a good piano, I was able to play to him but seldom.

Though sixty-three years of age, his features were still almost unchanged. It would be difficult to find a more intelligent face, a more delicately cut nose, a more expressive mouth, more speaking eyes, or a nobler forehead. There was a southern vivacity about his countenance which was immensely effective both in fun and in earnest; and inimitable in irony, anger, or drollery. His voice was no less pleasant than flexible, and could be infinitely sweet when he chose. His nature was the most sociable one can imagine, and he never tired of chatting and talking, or—often more difficult still—of listening. He had that equanimity characteristic of the nations of the south—for old or young, great or small, always the right word and always the same demeanor to all. In short, he had one of those happy dispositions in which everything is native and spontaneous—nothing forced. As his music, so was he. His memory was prodigious, and his knowledge of music and musicians—not only of Italy, but of other countries—far greater than most of my countrymen will give him credit for; while his judgment always seemed to me perfectly clear, sensible, and unbiassed, and ever ready to be convinced by argument.

"Those terrible newspaper people!" cried Rossini, one day, "one of them says that I hate railways almost as much as I do German music. What do you think of that? Besides really loving the great German composers, I studied them, as a lad, of my own accord, and never lost an opportunity of knowing them better and better. What pleasure I have had in hearing you play Bach!"

"I certainly have never played his glorious music with more pleasure than when playing to you."

"What a colossal creature to write that mass of music in such a style! It is inconceivable. What to others would be difficult or impossible was mere child's play to him."

"Bach's portrait is splendid," began Rossini again, "so full of life and vigor. He must surely have been a great player."

"Yes. He is said to have improvised things equal to those which the best composers of the day are glad to be able to master," said I.

"Are his works much performed in Germany?"

"Not so much as they should be; but still a good deal."

"That is impossible in Italy, and now more so than ever. We cannot get together large amateur choirs as you do. We used to have good singers in our churches and chapels, but that is all over now. Since Baini's death even the Sistine is going backwards. *Apropos*, how stands the question about the authenticity of Mozart's *Requiem?* Has anything definite been discovered?"

"Nothing new," said I.

"Anyhow, no one but Mozart wrote the *Confutatis*. Isn't it grand? And the *sotto voce* at the end? What modulations! I always had a liking for *sotto voce* in a chorus, but this one sends a cold chill down my back. Poor Mozart!"

"In a biography which concerns you, it is said that Mozart laughed, at most, three times in his life. What do you think of such nonsense? By the by, there are several things in that book which I want to ask you about. For instance, is it true that, after you had been learning a short time with Padre Mattei, you asked him if you knew enough to write an opera; and, on his saying Yes, at once made off?"

"Not a bit of it! I had studied three years at the Liceo at Bologna, during which time I had to support myself and help my parents. This I managed, though very scantily. I accompanied the recitatives at the theatre at six pauls per night. I also had a good voice, and sang in church. Then, besides my exercises for Mattei, I used to write things for Zamboni and other singers to introduce into operas or to sing at concerts, and this also brought me in a trifle. When I had got through counterpoint and fugue, I asked Mattei what I might do next. "Pleinchant and canon" was his reply. How much time must I give to them? "About two years." That was too long for me, so I told the good padre, and he perfectly understood, and never bore me a grudge. But I have often regretted since that I did not work longer with him."

"I suppose you had written a great many things before you went to Mattei?"

"A whole opera, *Demetrio e Polibio*, which, in the list of my works, is always mentioned later because it was not performed until after some of my other dramatic attempts, four or five years later. I composed it for the Mombelli family, not even knowing that it would become an opera. When I began studying with Mattei, I could not produce anything for months; I trembled over every bass note, and each middle part made me shudder. But my old courage soon returned."

"Had you begun music at Pesaro?"

"I left Pesaro in my earliest childhood. My father was town-trumpeter, and also played the horn at the theatre: so we got on pretty well till the French arrived, when he lost his place. My mother had a nice voice, and made use of it to save us from want; and so we left Pesaro. My poor mother! she had some talent, though she did not know a note. She sang, as we say, *orecchiante*, purely by ear—which, by the way, is the case with eighty out of every hundred Italian singers."

"Inconceivable!"

"It certainly is pretty strong. One can understand learning a cavatina by humming it after somebody, but how they manage to remember the middle parts of the *tutti* is a riddle to me."

"One must be either very musical or very unmusical; but please let us return to yourself. Where did you begin to learn music?"

"At Bologna. A certain Prinetti, of Navara, taught me the spinet. He was a queer fellow; who made liquor, gave a few music lessons, and so just managed to rub along. He never possessed a bed, but slept standing. At night he wrapped his cloak round him, leaned against the wall in the corner of some arcade, and slept. The watchman knew him and didn't disturb him. Then he came to me very early, got me out of bed, which I didn't at all like, and made me play. Sometimes he hadn't slept enough, and used to go off standing, whilst I was hard at work at my spinet; but I always took advantage of that, and crept back under the bedclothes. When he woke and found me there, he was quite content with my assuring him that, while he slept, I had played through my piece without any faults. His method was by no means the newest; for example, he made me play the scales with the thumb and finger."

"That did you as little harm as shirking the canons. But who else taught you?"

"A certain Angelo Tesei taught me to play from figured bass, and how to accompany, and made me practise solfeggi. A once celebrated tenor, Babini, gave me more advanced lessons."

"You had a lovely voice?"

"As a boy I sang well, and I once played the part of a boy in Paer's *Camilla*. But that was my first and last appearance."

"Did any of your companions at the Liceo turn out well?"

"The first year which I spent there was Morlacchi's last, and my third year was Donizetti's first."

"I thought that Donizetti was a pupil of Simon Mair's?"

"He tried for a time, but his real musical education was acquired at Bologna; and that he learned to some purpose no one will deny."

II.

"Who were the Mombelli for whom you wrote *Demetrio e Polibio?*"

"Mombelli was a good tenor," said Rossini. "He had two daughters, one soprano and the other contralto; they got a bass to complete the vocal quartette, and then, without further help, gave operas in Bologna, Milan, and other places. They made their first appearance at Bologna in a small but very fair opera of Portogallo's."

"A Portuguese?"

"No, an Italian. He was not without talent, and thoroughly understood the voice. His compositions were much in favor with many of the best singers. My first wife, Madame Colbran, had about forty of his things in her *repertoire*. The way in which I made Mombelli's acquaintance was funny enough. Though but a boy of thirteen, I was an ardent admirer of the fair sex. One of my fair friends wished for an *aria* out of an opera of Mombelli's. I went to the copyist, but he wouldn't hear of it. Then I tried Mombelli himself, but he also refused. 'Very well,' said I, 'I'll hear the opera again to-night, and then write out whatever I like.' 'We shall see,' answered Mombelli. In the evening, I listened to the opera as hard as I could, and wrote out a complete pianoforte copy, which I carried to Mombelli. He couldn't believe it, called the copyist a rogue, and so on. 'If you can't give me credit for that,' said I, 'I will hear it a few more times, and then write out the full score before your own eyes.' My great self-confidence, in this case perfectly justifiable, conquered his suspicion, and we became good friends."

"I have often witnessed your extraordinary memory, but to put a whole opera on paper is quite marvellous."

"Well, it was not a score like Mozart's *Figaro;* but I really may pride myself on my tremendous musical memory at that time. As a young man, I could have accompanied Haydn's Oratorios without a book. I knew the whole *Creation* by heart, down to the smallest recitative—true, I had played it through and accompanied it often enough."

"But to return to *Demetrio e Polibio*. Mombelli asked you, then, to write the opera?"

"He first gave me the words for a duet, then for an arietta, and paid me a few piastres for each, so as to make me get on faster; and in this way I wrote my first opera almost without knowing it. Babini gave me plenty of good advice over it. He was violently opposed to certain figures of melody then in vogue, and used every effort to make me avoid them."

"I remember a quartette from *Demetrio* which had a certain celebrity when I was in Italy, and was quoted as a specimen of your preciosity. When the opera was put on the stage, did you do anything more to it?"

"No, I was away; Mombelli brought it out at Milan without my knowledge. The thing which astonished people so much in that quartette was its ending with a sort of exclamation from all the voices, instead of the usual close. A duet out of it was much sung for a long time; it was very easy, and that is the chief thing."

"It is strange that with your beautiful voice you never thought of being a singer."

"I thought of nothing else, my friend; but I wanted to learn music more thoroughly than most of the singers I met. I found it easy at an early age, and got a place as *maestro al cembalo;* my first attempts at composition were favorably received, and so I took to it almost by chance, and stuck to it, though I could always see how far better singers were paid than composers."

"No doubt of that. Beethoven barely got as much for all his works as they give Cruvelli every year at the Grand Opera."

"It had not then reached such an insane pitch; but the difference was the same; where the composer earned fifty ducats, the singer would get a thousand," said Rossini, angrily. "I confess that I have never been able to get over this injustice, and have often vented my ill-temper about it to the singers. 'You are a good-for-nothing set,' I said to them; 'you can't even sing as well as I can, and yet in one night you earn more than I get for a whole score.' But what's one to do? The German composers are no better off."

"Not a bit. But they get posts which, if not brilliantly paid, are enough to keep them from actual want. No German has yet been able to live on his operas. But in Italy such matters seem to have improved."

"Decidedly. The early Italian composers had to write God knows how many operas merely to gain a scanty existence. It was much the same with me before I got my appointment with Barbaja."

"Wasn't *Tancredi* your first opera to make a noise in the world? How much did you get for it?"

"Five hundred francs. And when I wrote *Semiramide*, my last Italian opera, at Venice, and stipulated for 5000 francs, not only the manager, but the whole public, regarded me as a thief.

"It's a consolation to think that singers, managers, and publishers have all grown rich through you."

"A fine consolation. Excepting during my stay in England I never earned enough by music to enable me to put by anything. And in London it was not as a composer that I made money, but as an accompanyist."

"Still, that was because you were a celebrated composer."

"That was what they said to make me do it."

"It may have been prejudice, but I had a kind of repugnance to taking money for accompanying on the pianoforte, and I did it nowhere but in London. All they wanted was to see my nose and hear my wife. I had fixed the rather high price of fifty pounds for our attendance at soirées, and as we went to about sixty it was worth the trouble. But in London musicians do anything for money, and I had some queer experiences. For instance, the first time I accompanied at one of these soirées, they told me that Pozzi the horn-player and Dragonetti the contra-bassist were to be there. Of course I thought they would play solos; but nothing of the kind. They were to help me to accompany! 'Have you got your parts for all these pieces?' I asked. 'I should think not,' was the answer; 'we get well paid and play whatever we like.' However, such improvised instrumentation seemed to me rather too dangerous, so I begged Dragonetti to content himself with a few pizzicatos when I gave him the wink, and Puzzi merely to put in a few notes at the end, which, being a good musician, he easily managed. So it all went off smoothly, and every one was pleased.

"I knew a man in London," continued he, "who made a great fortune by teaching singing and music. He played the flute wretchedly, and that was all he could do. Another man, tremendously run after as a singing-master, didn't even know his notes. He kept an accompanyist, who drummed into him all the pieces he taught, and accompanied them at the lesson; but then he had a good voice."

"Don't you feel that a really good singing-master is very seldom to be met with?"

"Most of the famous singers of our time, like Rubini and Pasta, owe their talent more to nature than to hard work. The real art *del bel Canto* ceased with the Castrati; though one certainly would not wish them back again. To these people their art was necessarily everything; and they devoted themselves with the most intense application and untiring care to their own development. They always became thorough musicians, and when their voices failed were capital teachers."

The Holyoke Dam.

The Hartford *Times* has a very interesting article in reference to the great dam on the Connecticut river at Holyoke, Mass. Very important improvements are in progress, and these are described as follows:—

The work of improvement here is one of far greater magnitude than we had supposed, and its impressiveness as a triumph of engineering skill and a proof of what man's labor can effect over the rude forces of Nature, can be properly appreciated only by being seen.

In the flood of last spring the front timbers of the dam were slightly loosened by the concussion of a huge and heavy bridge, which came crashing down on the flood from some point a hundred miles above. An examination of the front foundations, while it disclosed no serious injury to the great dam, revealed another fact of some interest. The river bed at this place is for a considerable distance composed of rock—but a rock full of seams; and the steady, continuous fall of the great sheet had by hydrostatic pressure *lifted out* the rock in masses, and scattered boulders of a ton to twenty tons weight for a considerable distance down stream—making at last *a great hole* in front of the dam, from twenty-six to thirty feet deep! or as deep as the deepest places in New London harbor.

It was found necessary to check this destructive work; and accordingly the dam, which has for so many years presented a sheer fall from its edge, will now be made with a sloping front as well as rear; so that it would, if the river were dry, present an outline similar to that of the peaked roof of a house. This front extension is fifty feet in diameter at the base, presenting a uniform slope to the top, that will so graduate the fall for its entire width of over a thousand feet, as to make it look more like a great rapid than the old familiar Holyoke dam.

This work is done by sections—the first, which was begun in September and is now nearly finished, being 269 feet wide in the middle of the dam.

It is made of solid timbers, fastened in layers cross-wise, in the way known to builders as "crib-work," and filled in with an enormous ballasting of stone. These solid masses of timber, bolted and riveted together for such an extent and height, present, to one unaccustomed to it, a very impressive sight. Unlike the old dam, the new front will be solid; no open-work timbers. The timber "cribs" are sunk, and the rock ballast filled solidly in beneath them in the higher part, with a good deal of engineering skill. The engineer is Mr. S. S. Chase, whose uncle, we believe, built the original dam. He floats down a good deal of his timber from Vermont. It consists largely of hemlock, a timber which resists decay and the action of water beyond most others. Chopping into the wood of the old dam shows that twenty years have failed to damage it a particle; it is as sound as ever.

They have put down in this section about one million feet of timber. That fact tells the story of the literal solidity of the new dam.

It is found that the weight or force of the stream exerted against the dam at all times is nearly four thousand tons. The weight of this new structure above the water is thirteen thousand tons.

Looking at it from the shore, this section of two hundred and sixty-nine feet seems but a little part of the whole breadth of the fall, but to a person standing on it at its lower or its upper edge it seems in itself a "big thing."

The company are expending from $75,000 to $100,000 on these changes at the dam. They have at work a large gang of men, lumbermen and loggers from Maine and builders from other regions, and the boom derricks, axes, adzes, and saws are kept busy, winter though it be.

Next summer the work of completing the front extension will be begun. This middle section, now substantially completed, is the most important part of it.

The construction of the fish-way, for salmon and shad, had to be delayed on account of this improvement on the dam. It will be made, at the east end of the dam, as soon as the latter is finished.

One of the rocks lifted out of its natural bed by the hydrostatic pressure in front of the old dam weighed, before Mr. Chase blasted it, twelve tons; and yet it had been taken out and moved a hundred feet down stream by "water power."

Worthy a Vote—What a Michigan Woman has Done.

From the Detroit Post, Jan. 9.

We would like to hear a good sound argument against this woman's voting:—She lives near Dowagiac, in Van Buren county, in the western part of this State. Eighteen months ago, dressed in man's clothes, she bought forty acres of land, and promised when her house was completed to reveal her name. In a year and a half, with her own hands, she has built a comfortable frame house; grubbed out fourteen acres of heavy oak, and made them ready for the plow, and chopped and split rails, and constructed a fence that is said to be the envy and the admiration of the neighborhood. She has eight acres sown with wheat. She has dug "a superior ditch" on one side of her land. She furnishes her neighbors with ax-helves and splint baskets. She dug up a tree, sawed some runners out with a handsaw, and manufactured a pair of "bob sleds." She hires a team of her neighbors by doing extra work for them. Two months after her arrival she went into her new house and out of her old clothes, and said her name was Anna Starcy. In addition to these remarkable accomplishments, and the conquest of the obstacles we have mentioned, she has had pluck and deftness enough to overcome the disabilities of half a century of age, and the loss of the use of one leg below the knee.

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Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869		$105,198 16
Do. not earned Jan. 1, 1868		50,716 13
		$156,914 29
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413 32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37 387 44	73,800 76
		$239,714 05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:		
Marine risks	$117,331 83	
Fire risks	27,270 45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696 77	$162,299 05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114 101 82	
Fire losses	15 165 50	
Rents and salaries	11,432 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 60	
United States taxes	2 513 49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6 750 95	164,751 93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.	
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10 000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3 500 00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000 00
Shares.	
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5 000 00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5 000 00
48 Delaware Railroad	1 200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5 300 00
68 Philadelphia Bank	6 800 00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8 800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	2 200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 American West India Steamship Company	400 00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co	28,240 00
Par value	$215,250 00
Cost	$194,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums	22,507 21
Sundry accounts due for premiums	15,768 12
Cash in banks $22,019 11	
Cash in drawer 119 34	22,138 45
	$255,273 47

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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
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50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
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25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
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30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
267,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 26. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36 000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank $116 150 08		
Cash in drawer 413 65		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

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This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 1 13 fmwsmrp

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

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ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	F. Morris Wain,
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John A. Wright,	Jos. H. Worne,

1 24 3mam Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
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John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 20]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET,

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,015,593·59
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·50
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·23	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 13

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

1 14 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1868. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20

by Branch Steamer. by Branch Steamer.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No.

REPORTED DISCOVERIES AT ROCK ISLAND.

Wonderful Relics—Statues in Copper—An Obelisk of Brass.

The Rock Island (Illinois) *Argus* gives the following particulars of the reported discovery of aboriginal relics at that place—a remarkable story if true, and an ingenious hoax if untrue, in either case the story is worth reading.

The *Argus* says:—

"We have the pleasure this evening of laying before our readers the result of one of the most interesting subterraneous exploring expeditions ever attempted on this continent. It is nothing less than an underground passage-way under Rock Island, the present site of the United States arsenal, and the discovery of antiquarian relics of the rarest and most interesting character.

"The entrance to a large cave—as our home readers are doubtless aware—is plainly visible from the ferry landing, as well as other portions of our city bordering on the river bank, and although some ten feet in diameter at the entrance, it gradually diminishes in size until some twenty-five feet are reached, when it is with difficulty that a person can effect an entrance by crawling through the aperture, but, when once fairly through, there is no difficulty in standing erect.

"Until the recent interesting discoveries were made by the enterprising explorers, representing an eastern scientific society, and who are now sojourning in our city, this cave has never been known to be over one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and has possessed nothing more than ordinary interest, except as having been thought by the stern old Sac warrior, Black Hawk, to have been the chosen abode of the Great Spirit that presided over their destinies. But upon close examination at the terminus of one of the darkest and most intricate recesses, a narrow cavity was discovered in the rock, and by the aid of a torch forced into it, an interior apartment was found, upon entering which the party were enabled to explore the subterraneous passage for a distance of nearly one thousand feet. The main passage is some six feet in width and about nine in height, and is evidently a natural cavern, though in several places there are evidences of its having been widened, as chisel marks can be distinctly discovered on the walls—besides numerous small recesses at regular intervals of fifty feet, which bear traces of having been hewn out of the massive solid rock.

"The second corridor, leading from the main one, is very extensive, containing six ponderous pillars enwreathed with gorgeous decorations. Beyond this is a shorter chamber, in which is the entrance to the *sanctum sanctorum*, and which contains one of the grandest collections of antiquarian curiosities ever discovered on this continent. It contains a huge pedestal in the centre constructed of solid copper, upon which is erected a magnificent shrine which, with its unique inscription, denotes the antiquity of its devotees. Surrounding it are the colossal figures of the twelve worshippers in kneeling posture, and quite contiguous to them is the symmetrical though diminutive figure of an Indian maiden, with a countenance of surpassing beauty, and strongly marked features, indicative of deep thought and wondrous surprise, pointing with one hand to the expressive word engraved upon the wall—*Sheo*—indicating thereby that the end of their destiny and race is at hand. Above them all, on its projecting and crescent-shaped roof, are arranged in systematic precision, crossbows, arrows, and other weapons in warlike profusion—reminding one of the ancient sons of Persia and Greece.

"The atmosphere in this apartment is almost unfit to sustain animal life, being damp, heavy, and very impure. The torches of the exploring party were several times extinguished, and the persons having the expedition in charge barely escaped suffocation."

A BRASS OBELISK.

"Immediately adjoining the room containing these wonders is an obelisk of solid brass, some seven feet in height, beautifully sculptured on four sides. There are, in all, twenty-one small bas reliefs, and above, below, and between them is carved an inscription seventy-six lines in length. The whole is in the best state of preservation—scarcely a character of the inscription is wanting, and the figures are as sharp and well defined as if executed only a few days ago. One of the scenes represented is a circle of the ancient aborigines sitting in council—with the all-potent pipe of peace performing its wonted circuit, while the fortunes of war and peace are being discussed in the presence of the white-winged presiding genius. Another scene represented is a royal coliefiain, followed by his attendants—a prisoner is at his feet, while men are being introduced leading various animals and carrying ponderous crossbows, javelins, and other weapons. The animals represented are the elephant, polar bear, lion, stag, and various kinds of monkeys. The ornaments delicately graven on the robes of the party, the tassels and fringes, the braces and armlets, the elaborate curls of the hair and beard, are all entire. One of the chiefs stands very erect, and carries an animal closely resembling a chamois upon his right arm, and in his left hand a branch bearing fine flowers. Around his temples are a filet adorned in front with a rosette. One of the other characters, in a tragical attitude, holds a square vessel resembling a basket, in his left hand, and a drawn dagger in the right, while on his head is worn a rounded cap, at the base of which is a horn. The garments of both consist of a robe falling from the shoulders to the ankle, and a short tunic underneath, descending to the knee, and are richly and tastefully decorated with embroideries and fringes, whilst the hair and beard are arranged with study and taste. The limbs are delineated with peculiar accuracy, and the muscles and bones faithfully, though somewhat too strongly marked."

A COPPER STATUE.

"After proceeding farther, the party reached a large room with a high arched roof, in which were the entrances to many other chambers. This contained the crowning gem of the wonders—nothing less than a huge sarcophagus of copper—nine feet long and three feet in width, minutely sculptured within and without, with several hundred figures representing an immense funeral procession and ceremonies relating to the deceased chieftain, with emblems and other devices. The lid was partially removed, and revealed a quantity of bones and javelins."

TOPHET

"In one of the secluded corners of this apartment, and a few feet below the level of the floor, is the arched entrance to an unexplored chamber—approached by a narrow passage-way down through a hideous stone stairway. The party, after repeated efforts to effect an entrance, were obliged to abandon it. In plainly-defined Indian characters, it bears the significant inscription, 'All hope abandon, ye who enter in,' an admonition which, while it tended only to excite and increase the curiosity of the explorers, was wisely heeded."

WEAPONS AND ORNAMENTS.

"The knowledge of this ancient and interesting race does not seem by any means to have been confined to statuary and sculpture. Their weapons, and the jewel ornaments with which their persons were adorned, though principally of copper, are, in some instances, finished with gold and silver, and carved in the most exquisite manner conceivable, indicating mechanical genius and scientific attainments of the highest order. The luxury and refinement of an enlightened civilization are clearly delineated in these mysterious images and devices, rather than the wretchedness, ignorance, and superstitions of a semi-barbarous race, as eminent authors of the present age have surmised our country, previous to its discovery by Columbus, to have been inhabited by.

"At present the strictest vigilance is observed at the cave—no person being allowed to enter it without permission from one or more of the explorers. During the interval we understand it to be the intention of the party having the relics in their possession to ship the movable portion of them at once to New York, if permission from the War Department for their removal can be obtained."

TURKEY.

Delayed Reforms—Imprisoned Americans.

Our correspondent writes from Constantinople under date Dec. 16, as follows:—

The budget so long expected has not yet appeared. The new laws on education, ditto. Indeed, I could give a list of long expected things that are still delayed. The Greek quarrel swallows up everything. The Porte has two protected Americans (protege) in prison for being concerned in the O'Reilly affair in Syria, and refuses to give them up. Mr. Morris claims them according to the *Capitulations*. Unfortunately our treaty is one thing in the English translation, and another thing in the original. The Senate acted upon the English translation, and Mr. Morris very properly stands by that.

The Russian Ambassador has been very busy in the Greek question. It was believed that France urged on the Turks. It is an error. The Porte found that two new expeditions are being fitted out quite openly in Greece, and volunteers with arms and money were coming forward to revivify the rebellion in Crete this winter. It has been so pelted for inactivity and inefficiency that it determined for once to act with energy, and went rather beyond what England and France intended. Ignatieff has made the question a difficult one to push forward. The Turks now waver. Their best friends blame them for rashness. Diplomatic relations will be broken off, but most of the embassies protest against sending away all the Greeks, 200,000 or so, tailors, carpenters, masons, butchers, bakers, boatmen, servants of all kinds, extremely useful to the country, and innocent of all political plots and influence. The rich, the real plotters, will escape. If Turkey drives out all these, it will do a cruel thing and injurious to herself. No one here believes there will be war, but certainly the situation is very delicate, and even dangerous. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Tyranny of Married People.

From the London Review.

We think it was Lamb who made a pathetic complaint against the endearments and exchanges of married couples in his presence. In his quaint style the humorist let out that on such occasions he felt entirely subdued, awkward, and desolate, that he also experienced a sense of injury and as if there were an indirect attack made upon his peace of mind. We should say that most persons of single views would feel very much as Lamb did under similar circumstances; but there is another situation, not of so pronounced a kind, in which a bachelor is often made conscious of certain social advantages possessed by a married man.

Even in good circles, a visitor may observe a constant flashing of signals between the married guests. It is perhaps needless to remark that such messages are confined, where there is propriety, to wives and their respective husbands; but, in any case, the fact of these going about, combined with the consciousness that he, of all assembled, has nothing in common with the notions that prompt them, render the bachelor, if not for a moment unhappy, at least impelled to fall back upon those cynical consolations which have been specially designed for celibates. He may note that if he addresses a remark to Mrs. A, who sits next him, Mr. A. at the other end of the table seems to have it conducted to him by a process of sympathy which we must leave mesmerists or Mr. Home to discover. When Mrs. A. replies, A. looks up with a glance of intelligence, although his attention is due, and indeed is given, to the conversation of those in his immediate neighborhood. You must know that what you say and what you do will be subjected on your departure to a dual criticism which has the dangerous advantages of being neither public nor responsible, and which, being the sum of two experiences, one male and one female, often possesses an accuracy terrible for the subject of it to contemplate. For instance, supposing you are the sole bacuelor at a country house. A few of the men remain up to smoke a last cigar, having been almost audibly cautioned (you can either hear or see the notice) against overstaying a short leave of absence.

One by one they disappear, except, perhaps, an extra polite or courageous gentleman who is good enough to see you suffering from a dim sense of injury, and remains longer than the rest. At length he goes, and you are left. Next morning you may be perfectly certain that if you were thought worth a discussion, you have been thoroughly weighed, measured, and done for in that mysterious conclave at which there are no witnesses. If you only study or draw out the men a little, ten to one you will get from them what they have said; for there are men with clever wives who do not object to give you a quiet prod of the bodkin, they are proud of. But the wives—sweet hypocrites!—conceal their opinion from most, though if you watch their faces off guard, you catch a glimpse of it. Here, without doubt, the married man has a social power far beyond the isolated and "wild-ass" independence of the bachelor. It has been settled that the wife selects her husband's friends after marriage. She weeds them at her own taste, and plants others more in accord with her sentiments. And indeed she does this constantly, to the end of the chapter; and, as a rule, she is right in her instincts. For a woman in this way acts in a great measure from instinct, aided by the direct knowledge which she extracts from her husband, and which has been, perhaps, imparted to him in bursts of confidence never intended for conveyance to her.

Ice-Houses.

As the time for securing the harvest of ice is rapidly approaching, a few hints looking icewards may not be amiss. We remember when the ice business was unknown; only some enterprising householders or wealthy men thought of such a luxury as an ice-house. Yet as ice has slid out of the category of luxuries and become a comfort, if not a necessity, it is within the power of all living in the country, and having access to a pond or a stream, to provide themselves and possibly their neighbors with a sufficient supply of this comfort to assist in preserving perishable articles and to temper their beverage of water. In cities and large towns, men singly or in companies undertake to provide the dwellers with ice, a crop that costs nothing to plant, tend, or raise, but only to gather and store, but yields handsome returns. But in the country the convenience of daily delivery of the gelid luxury is impossible and inconvenient. To our country readers, therefore, some suggestions on the construction of ice-houses and the preservation of ice may not be amiss.

A family ice house need not be an expensive structure. It may be built cheaply, subserve its object excellently, and add to the attractions of a homestead by being a sightly object. A building of twelve feet square and eight or nine feet high is sufficient for the wants of the most exacting family. It may be a frame building entirely above the surface of the ground, and better if supported on posts, elevated a few inches, to be certain of good drainage. Built of joists, two or three inches, with an outer boarding, having inside another series of uprights, also boarded, from six to ten inches removed from the outer shell, with a solid floor of plank, the space between the two walls filled with tan, sawdust, straw, or chaff, and a roof of good pitch, the ice house is complete. A drain for water should be made from the floor, and the space above the uprights, between a loose flooring and the pitch of the roof, filled with straw or hay, or some similar dry, porous material. On the roof should be a ventilator, the top defended from the rain or snow.

The ice should be packed in one solid mass, the sides not reaching the inner walls of the building, but allowing a space of from six to twelve inches all around. The top of the ice should be covered with straw, and the door should be like the sides of the building, or double doors should be made, one in the outer and the other in the inner wall. Plant morning-glories or any climbing plant around the building, and induce them to creep up the walls and over the roof as an additional defense against the fervid sun of summer.

Two workmen, if not practical carpenters, can put up such a building in one, or at most two days, which, if taste and judgment are used, will prove to be a sightly addition to the attractions of a country home, and a useful adjunct to the farm, its contents being convenient and comforting in health and invaluable in sickness. Such an ice-house would prove also convenient as a refrigerator on a large scale, preserving food of various kinds and the products of the dairy.—*Scientific American.*

—An Illinois county, with a voting population of 10,000, has produced 96 divorces within a month.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 10:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50, and 10:19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 5:50 and 5:50 A. M., 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 8:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11:05 A. M., and 12:20 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 6:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:00 noon, 8 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 6:00 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. These of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLI CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Burdentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riversine, Riverton, Palmyra, and Finn House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side,)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M., (Night,) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Mercantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Centreport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GAITZMEN, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 7:00, and 5:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11:00 A. M.
Erie Express..... 12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves Daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 9:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 5:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 3:20 P. M.
Day Express..... 8:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL R. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.
4 25

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Tourlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Tourlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 at. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:25 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12:35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
1 12

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
1 8

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Charged with Larceny—Robbery in a Disorderly House—Corner-Lounging—Stole a Coat—Beat His Wife—Owner Wanted.

—Last evening, a German named Louis Steinhauser offered for sale at Bergner's beer saloon, in Library street, a set of billiard balls for $8. The bartender thinking that he came by them unlawfully, sent for an officer, and Reserve DeHaven responded. Louis was taken into custody, and DeHaven subsequently ascertained that the property, valued at $28, had been stolen from the billiard saloon of J. W. Zuebner, Nos. 1228 and 1225 Ridge avenue. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was sent to prison in default of $1000 bail.

—Rose Daily and Margaret Renner have been arrested and held to bail, on suspicion of the larceny of $110 from an individual who had found his way into their presence. The theft was committed in house No. 443 New Market street, and the proprietress of the same, Elizabeth Lesher, was also taken into custody upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

—A lad named William Parks, for corner-lounging at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, was arrested yesterday, and held to keep the peace.

—Last evening two colored men went into the store of Henry Parker, Ridge avenue, below Spring Garden street, and asked for some trimmings. While the proprietor was in the rear of the store, one of the men seized a twenty-two dollar overcoat and made off with it. The other, John Howard, remained, and when Mr. Parker attempted to arrest him he used a knife on him, inflicting several deep cuts on his hand. Howard was detained, however, until the arrival of an officer, and then he was escorted to the lock-up. Alderman Massey committed him.

—About 3 o'clock this morning a cry of murder was heard emanating from house No. 1503 Callowhill street. The police, on repairing to the domicile, found the occupant, Frank Temple, in the act of beating his wife. Frank was arrested, and this morning Alderman Pancoast held him in $1000 bail.

—Last evening a drayman, with a barrel of molasses on his vehicle, drove up to a grocery store on Thirteenth street, below Shippen, and offered the syrup for sale. The proprietor of the store questioned him as to where he obtained the property, and informed him that he would send for an officer. Hearing this, the drayman rolled the barrel on to the pavement and then drove off at a very rapid rate. An owner for the syrup is wanted.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET.—About ten minutes before twelve o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the third floor of the five story brick building at the northwest corner of Chesnut street and Franklin place, Painter, Read & Eldredge, clothiers, occupied the first floor; Rudolph Stein, printer and lithographer, the second, third, and fourth stories; and Haley & Baker, bookbinders, the fifth floor. The flames when first discovered were confined to the southeast corner of the third floor, and had it not been for the condition of the plug in front of the First National Bank the fire would have been extinguished with but a trifling loss.

Chief Engineer Downey was promptly on hand, and assisted in endeavoring to make a connection with the plug, but failed, owing to the flag pavement interfering with the nozzle of the plug. The fire in this way was allowed to spread, and it was some fifteen minutes before water could be obtained. Then the third floor was in a perfect blaze, and the fire had burned through the rafters of the third story and was about being communicated to the fourth floor, when the firemen fairly got to work and its progress was checked.

The third floor was used by Mr. Stein as a composing room, and contained a number of printer's cases. The back part of the story was used for printing purposes and contained two Gordon presses, three hand-presses, and one Campbell press.

The fourth floor was used for lithographic purposes.

The fire was confined to the third floor, but the entire building was deluged with water.

Mr. Stein had on hand a large quantity of paper, prepared work, etc. His loss is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is an insurance of $12 000, as follows:—

Fire Association	$1000
Jefferson	2000
Girard	1000
Lycoming	1000
Delaware Mutual	1000
Spring Garden	1000
Reliance	1000
Imperial, of London	2000
People's	2000

The large stock of clothing of Painter, Read & Eldredge was greatly damaged by water, but owing to a strict guard kept by the police, this store was not broken into, and nothing was either removed or stolen. This firm suffered a loss of about $10,000; insured for $15,000, as follows:—Franklin, $5000; Royal, $5000; and Fire Association, $5000.

The building No. 323 Chesnut street, occupied by Lee, Brothers & Co., importers of white goods, embroideries, laces, etc., and on the lower floor by Edward Gratz, Jr. & Co., fortunately escaped without serious injury, either by fire or water.

At one time it was thought, from the rapid progress of the flames, and the length of time that elaped before water was thrown on the fire, that the entire building would fall a prey to the devouring element. The origin of the conflagation is not known.

A HANDSOME MONUMENT.—Henry S. Tarr & Son, in their Ornamental Marble Works, in Green street, above Seventh, have just completed a handsome tomb, to be placed over the remains of Captain Samuel F. McKee, at Catasauqua, Lehigh Valley. It is of Italian marble, mounted on a granite base. The names of the battles in which Captain McKee fought are inscribed upon it, over the die, in raised letters, in commemoration of his services in the field. On the front of the die, on the corners, are carved a laurel and oak leaves, and the inscription, "Captain Samuel F. McKee, 147th Regiment P. V. Infantry." It also bears the appropriate mottoes, "Honor to the brave," and "He who is embalmed in honor never dies." "*Our brother—we love thee, and we mourn for thee,*" appears in raised letters on the back front, together with a representation of joy, and a rose and thiy. The cap is surmounted with a hat, sword, sash and belt, representing those worn by the deceased while in the field. Captain McKee was born in Pittsburg, June 18, 1829. He was in several battles of the war previous to an engagement near Marietta, on the 21st of June, 1864, during which he fell. The tomb is erected by his friends as a tribute to the memory of a brave officer and esteemed friend.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, held in the city of Wilmington, all the old board of directors were re elected, with the exception of John A. Dungan (deceased), in whose place Samuel Harlan was elected. The board subsequently met and elected the old officers, making the officers and directors for the ensuing year as follows:—President—Isaac Hinckley; Vice-President—Enoch Pratt; Directors—Samuel M. Felton, Wm. Littleton Savage, William Sellers, Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, Samuel Harlan, Frederick A. Curtis, J. I. Cohen, Jr., Thomas Kelso, Columbus O'Donnell, Thomas Donaldson, Jacob Tome Nathaniel Thayer; Secretary and Treasurer—Alfred Horner.

CARPENTER SHOP DESTROYED.—About a quarter before three o'clock this morning the carpenter shop occupied by William Matthews, in the rear of No. 217 South Eleventh street, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The loss of Mr. Matthews is not heavy, as he had but a very small stock of material on hand. The property belonged to Mrs. Thompson.

DEATH OF A CONSTABLE.—Mr. John J. Carville, constable of the Seventeenth ward, died this morning, after a short illness. Deceased was well known in the upper section of our city, and was highly respected both as a citizen and an officer of the law. His death is regretted by a large circle of friends.

DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD.—Mr. Fox, proprietor of the New American Theatre, distributed to the poor, this morning, two thousand loaves of bread. The needy were on hand in large numbers.

RESCUED.—About seven o'clock last night Michael Aldoffer walked into the Delaware at Noble street wharf Officer Morris rescued him. Michael was taken to the Seventh District Station house, where he was properly cared for.

DROWNED MAN.—This morning a drowned man was found floating in the Delaware at Almond street. The Coroner took charge of the body.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—In addition to the list of Bank elections published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, the following—with the exhibited results—took place to-day:—

Mechanics' National Bank.—Directors, Joseph G. Mitchell, Benjamin W. Tingley, John C. Davis, Wm. A. Drown, G. D. Rosengarten, Isaac [illegible], Woodside, George H. Stuart, Gustavus Englis.

National Bank of the Northern Liberties.—Directors, Joseph Moore, Joseph B. Myers, Charles J. Butler, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshua Lippincott, Joseph W. Miller, James N. Stone, Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, William Overington, Alexander M. Fox, Jacob Riegel, Charles Young.

Commercial National Bank—Directors, James L. Claghorn, Joseph Jones, P. Jenks Smith, Joseph William Bales, William Weightman, Daniel G. Wharton, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Leon Berg, Samuel Hunton, Charles B. Williams, Samuel Baugh, Albert G. Baker, Joshua Lippincott.

The Manufacturers' National Bank—Directors, John Jordan, Jr., Henry Davis, Enos L. Reece, John Gilbert, Curwen Stoddart, Henry Geiger, W. D. Frishmuth, Michael Meyer, Emmor Weaver.

Girard National Bank.—Directors, D. B. Cummins, S. R. Barcroft, David Scull, Jr. Joseph W. Lewis, J. T. Ancenried, Seth Caldwell, Jr. Joseph S. Perot, William Struthers, Charles Rogan, William Gillespie, Washington Butcher, William Hay, Thomas B. Watson.

City National Bank—Directors, William F. Hughes, Josiah Kinterbock, John Baird, Thomas Potter, S. D. Waterton, A. Boyd Cummings, Charles E. Lex, Coffin Colket, Frederick Willcox, J. P. Wetherill, C. Henry Garden, William J. Horstmann, I. V. Williamson.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—Directors, Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo Benjamin A. Fareham, Francis Yeo, Linsley Smyth, Richard C. Dale, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr., William H. Woodward, Charles H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan.

—The following Banks held elections yesterday, but the result was not known in time for our issue of that day:—

Second National Bank.—Directors—Nathan Ellis, George W. Rhawn, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Edward Hayes, Lewis Shalkross, Benjamin H. Deacon, John Cooper, William Ervein, William H. Rhawn.

Eighth National Bank—Directors, Jacob Naylor, James Irwin, Jacob G. Neafie Charles N. Childs, Charles H. Craige, William King, I. S. Dister, Henry S. Ziegler, James Long John F. Norcross, W. W. Adams, Jacob Grim, A. Lincoln.

National Bank of the Republic—Directors, William B. Rhawn, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Frederic A. Hoyt, John Pearce Alfred Day, Howard Hinchman, William M. Seyfert, Charles Richardson, J. Barlow Moorhead, William Hacker, Charles L. Barrelet, William S. Bement.

Kensington National Bank—Directors, Charles T. Yerkes, Isaac E. Landell, John Scanlin, Stephen Robbins, Benjamin C. Nayler, Joseph S. Keen, Robert M. Coeman, Edward Murray, C. H. R. Froebel, J. H. Wainwright Edward W. Gorgas, Benjamin B. Brown, John Martin.

LICENSED.—The Mayor this morning licensed the hall of the Philharmonic Society.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Rumors have been afloat in Wall street for some days past that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to issue and sell an additional amount of gold bearing bonds, under the act of March 3, 1865, under which he still claims the right to issue bonds in lieu of 7 30 Treasury notes which have purchased and redeemed. On Monday this rumor assumed the form of a definite and positive assertion that a certain Government banking-house, known as the medium through which the secret sales of the Secretary have recently been conducted, would receive from the Department between now and February 1, $5,000 000 of the new 5-20s of 1865. These rumors and assertions exert more influence than they otherwise would, from the fact that certain operators in Government bonds, who have generally been credited with more knowledge of Treasury secrets than other people possessed, have been large sellers and active bears in the bond market, in the face of the immense investment demand, the growing ease in money, and other natural causes for a rising market, which have characterized the first ten or twelve days of the opening year. We do not believe that there is any foundation for the rumor of the expected sales beyond the explanation of Mr. Van Dyck that there are some remnants of the different issues under the act of March 3, 1865, amounting to $500,000 or $600,000, which it may be deemed advisable to sell to fill up consecutive numbers. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. McCulloch will do so foolish a thing as to sell any more six per cent. gold bonds in face of his own declaration in his annual report that he did not design to do so, while the great burden of our financial talk is the large amount of gold interest to which our debt is subject, and while there does not exist the slightest excuse for selling anything in the present condition of the Treasury. The misfortune is that such rumors are rendered possible and credible at all by the existence of any authority on the part of the Secretary to sell gold bonds in any event. They are constantly being made use of to depress the Government credit, to alarm the money market, to help the Shylocks, and to bring reproach upon the Treasury management. They would be effectually and permanently silenced by a prompt resolution of Congress declaring all existing gold loans positively closed, and all authority to issue gold bonds under existing acts terminated. There is no necessity for continuing any such authority for a day longer, as any temporary wants of the Treasury, should any arise, could be promptly and abundantly supplied at any time by means of temporary currency loans, and there is not the slightest apology for the issue of another six per cent. gold bond. Mr. McCulloch himself could hardly object to such action on the part of Congress, as it would relieve him from all responsibility in the matter, and save him the mortification of having his name used and his administration of the Treasury periodically covered with odium, in the interest of unprincipled speculators and manipulators of the markets."

From the Times.

"The rates for money to the brokers, which suddenly advanced at the close of business yesterday to the equivalent of 10 per cent. (that is, 2 per cent. in gold), opened on the same terms this forenoon, but the demand being less urgent, there was considerable business done before the close of bank hours at simple currency interest. This was probably induced by the fact that money was abundant enough, if not overabundant, at the higher (on gold) rate early in the day. The brokers in the public funds were generally accommodated at 7 per cent. currency; the brokers in the railways as from 10 to 7 per cent., and the gold brokers at the equivalent of 7@8 per cent. currency. Altogether, the money market cannot be called a very comfortable one for borrowers, except at extra rates of interest. Why this is so admits of a variety of explanations, such as the reduced greenback basis at bank, as compared with this time last year; the much higher prices for stocks, especially railways; the wants of the Pacific Railroads for temporary accommodation in advance of the regular sales of their Government mortgages, and the local speculation, for New York and Southern account, in cotton. The singular feature of the market is that while money commands extra rates of interest, nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange, the Gold Room, and the Produce Exchange (including cotton) are stubbornly sustained. Little or no impression was made upon the Gold Room to day. The public funds opened with some signs of weakness, but closed firm; the railways were better than at the close of business on Monday; the Southern State bonds were well supported; and the Foreign Exchanges disposed to firmness, though the cash sales of bills on the street for cash were reported ½@¼ per cent. below the highest asking rates at the counters of the leading bankers. The range of first-class sixty days' exchange on London was 109¼@109¾ per cent."

Received too late for Classification.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JANUARY 13, 1869.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1869:—

DIRECTORS FOR YEAR 1869.

H. D. SHERRERD,	CHAS. S. LEWIS,
CHAS. MACALESTER,	GEORGE C. CARSON,
WM. S. SMITH,	EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
GEORGE H. STUART,	JOHN B. AUSTIN,
SAMUEL GRANT, Jr.	CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
THOS. B. WATTSON	RICHARD D. BENSON,
HENRY G. FREEMAN.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.

WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.
1 13 3t*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and so continue until February 1, prximo.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
1 13 2t

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc.,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
12 15 1m sp No. 930 ARCH STREET.

THIRD EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the Attorney-General—Operations of his Department During the Year 1868.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Below will be found the full report of Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. It is an excellent *resume* of all the law proceedings in which the Commonwealth is a party in her own interest, and contains proof of the great activity of that department. There has been collected, during the past year, on suits brought, the round sum of three hundred and eight thousand four hundred and seventy dollars. This amount has been directly realized, while through the successful conduct of numerous important cases the State is assured of a handsome annual income from the tax on net earnings of corporations. The total expenses of the department for the year closed amount, as the report of the Auditor General shows, to $5939—less than two per cent. on the collections. This certainly is proof of activity, and Attorney-General Brewster should receive well-merited praise for the record of the work he has accomplished during the year 1868. —ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Attorney-General's Report.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—The Attorney-General last evening presented to the Legislature his Annual Report, as required by law. It was read to both houses. The following is a copy of it in full:—

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Gentlemen:—In accordance with the act approved 21st April, 1857, I respectfully submit the following report of the official business transacted by me for the year just closed:—

On the 14th of January, 1868, as appears by my annual report presented to the Legislature on that day, there remained in the office of Attorney-General uncollected claims due the Commonwealth amounting to one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents ($162 703 25) Of these one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents ($140 586 56), had been placed in the hands of the late Attorney-General. A large proportion of this amount was for taxes due the State by insolvent oil companies, and will probably never be realized.

The balance, amounting to twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents ($22,116 69), had been certified to me during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Of these uncollected claims I have collected during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifty thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and nine cents ($50,499 09), on account of the principal, and four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and forty-two cents ($4460 42), for interest, leaving uncollected of the principal of these claims one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and four dollars and sixteen cents ($112,304 16).

During the year just closed there have been placed in my hands new claims to the amount of one hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six and a half cents ($166 821 66½). Of the principal of this amount I have collected ninety-six thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-six cents (96 746 26), and of the interest four thousand four hundred and sixty four dollars and eighty-nine cents ($4464 89). Of these new claims seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and eight cents ($7084 08) have been withdrawn by the Auditor-General for settlement. There remains therefor of the principal of these claims uncollected sixty-two thousand two hundred and one dollars and thirty-two and a half cents ($62,201 32½), for the greater part of which sum suits have been brought and are now pending. Of this balance forty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-two cents ($45,282 62) were placed in my hands within the last few weeks, and at so late a date that sufficient time has not elapsed for me to receive answers to the notifications which I sent to the defendants.

In addition to the collections from the sources above enumerated I have collected from appeal cases and suits of different character, the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-two cents ($152,299 72), making the total amount of my collections for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and eight thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-eight cents ($308,470 58) all of which was paid into the Treasury of the State immediately on its receipt. Of the collections and payments made during the year, detailed statements were made out quarterly and transmitted to the State Treasurer, as required by law. An annual settlement of my accounts with the Auditor-General was also made, in accordance with statutory provisions. All of the uncollected balances in my hands are now in process of suit, with the exception of a few claims which I have not had time to receive replies from the defendants.

To enforce the claims of the Commonwealth I have brought one hundred and two suits (102), service has been had in sixty-four (64). In three (3) the Sheriff has returned "service accepted," in thirteen (13) "nihil," in one N. E I, and in four (4) "Tardit venit." Nine summons have been "stayed or withdrawn," and on eight (8) the Sheriff has not as yet made any return. Judgments were taken in seventeen cases (17), and seventeen (17) executions have been issued. Of these four (4) were returned "nulla bona;" ten (10) are not yet returned, two "levied and executed," and one "levied and condemned." In these same actions thirty-five (35) have been marked "Plaintiff satisfied;" five (5) "Discontinued," and nine "Discontinued and plaintiff satisfied." Fifteen appeals have been taken from the settlements of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer. In nearly all of these cases the points involved are already pending in the Supreme Court of the State or in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by agreement between counsel the verdicts are allowed to remain open, subject to the decision of these Courts above. During the year there have been issued two writs of quo warranto upon suggestions filed by me. The one against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will be tried at the present term of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

The quo warranto issued at my suggestion in 1867 against the Gettysburg Orphans' Asylum led to the payment into court of the funds in the hands of the directors, amounting to $8500. Interpleaders in regard to ownership have been filed, and the point will doubtless be heard argued before Judge Pearson during the present month. The Washington Library, against which a quo warranto was filed, charging it with illegally setting up a lottery, as stated in my last annual report, ceased its operations and was disbanded previous to the day of hearing. At the term of the Supreme Court held last May, two decisions of importance to the Commonwealth were rendered. In Commonwealth vs. Phœnix Iron Company, the Court held that "when the act of 30th April, 1864, subjected all companies to a tax on their earnings or income except those paying a tax on dividends, it was clearly not intended to exempt from the new tax those merely paying a tax on their capital stock." In Commonwealth vs. Ocean Oil Company, in the court below, it was claimed by the defendants that they were not liable to pay a tax on net earnings or income until after they had realized enough from sales of oil to repay the original outlay, thus contending that the oil was their principal. Judge Pearson favored this view, and ordered a verdict for one-third of the amount claimed. The Supreme Court below, however, decreed that the oil sold could not be considered as principal, and reversed the decision of the Court below, and awarded a venire de novo. There were immediately dependent on these questions claims amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, involving the question of the constitutionality of the tonnage tax, which was decided adversely to the Commonwealth in the court below, has been taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and will be heard at its session in May next.

A number of corporations have appealed from the settlements against them on their gross receipts, basing the appeal on the ground that the tax is unconstitutional so far as it is imposed on that portion of their receipts which arise from goods intended for transportation beyond the limits of the State. The case of the Reading Railroad has been made a test, and will be argued in the court below during the present January term. In The Commonwealth vs. Central Petroleum Company, the defendants have appealed from the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the issue will be decided by that tribunal. The claims against the company which abide that decision amount, principal and interest included, to over forty-eight thousand dollars ($48 000). An opinion is expected during the present term.

By the seventh section of the act approved 20th of May, 1864, it is made the duty of the Attorney-General to bring suit for claims due the State on unpatented lands as shall appear on the "Lien Dockets," prepared by the Surveyor-General. The delay in bringing any such actions has been caused by the non-completion of the "Lien Dockets," which, however, the Surveyor-General reports will be finished in a few weeks.

The index of private acts of Assembly passed since the year 1812 (as provided for by the 74th section of the act approved 11th April, 1867), which is being prepared by George H. Morgan, has been supervised as it progressed. The compilation has only reached the acts of 1818. His delay, Mr. Morgan informs me, is due to the defects of the indices of the annual laws, which have induced him to prepare his work directly from the body of the pamphlet laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney-General.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 13.—The Senate was called to order at 11 A. M., and after prayer by the Chaplain, the Speaker presented the annual report of the Attorney-General.

Bills in place coming up—

Mr. Hennessy read the authorizing the issue of subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, etc., before Committees of Councils. This is the bill requested by Councils.

Also one to uniform the officers of the police force of Philadelphia; providing for the appointment and election of Police Commissioners, and the appointment of a Superintendent of Police and other police officers.

The bill names five Police Commissioners, Edwin A. Merrick, George Truman, Jr. Henry Bumm, Charles Thompson Jones, Edwin H. Fitler, and in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or removal, it is to be filled by the Board. The city is to be divided into five police districts as follows:—The first district to comprise the First, Seventh, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards; the second, the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh; the third, the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth; the fourth, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth; the fifth, the Nineteenth, Twenty first, Twenty second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth.

At the next October election the people of each district will elect one president of said district, who shall possess all the qualifications of the members of the House of Representatives. The one elected in the First district to serve one year, in the Second two years, in the third three years, in the Fourth four years, and in the Fifth five years. These commissioners shall take their seats on the first Monday of December upon the expiration of their terms respectively.

The persons elected shall be chosen for five years, and the board must meet within ten days after the passage of this act, and arrange and elect a president and secretary; also a superintendent of police, who shall serve five years or during good behavior. The board shall appoint all the police officers, the fire marshal, high constable and detective, and the committing magistrate of the Central Station. The members of the board are to receive no compensation, and Councils are to fix the salary of the superintendent of police and of the secretary of the board. The superintendent is to preserve the public peace at the polls, and the sheriff, mayor, or other parties are not to have power to appoint deputies to be present and act at the polls.

Mr. White, one to allow writs of error in cases of rules upon attorney and counsellors-at-law.

Mr. McCandless, one to incorporate the Masonic Publishing Company.

Mr. Coleman, one authorizing railroad and canal companies to declare stock dividends out of any undivided profits.

The Senate then proceeded to the House to vote for Treasurer, and on their return adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The bill extending the charter of the Reading Savings Bank, for twenty years from 1870, was introduced by Jones (Berks), and passed.

A bill authorizing the Williamsport Water Company to borrow money was introduced by Mr. Painter, Lycoming, and passed.

Mr. Rea, of Erie, moved to print 2000 copies each of the Adjutant and Surveyor-General's reports, agreed to.

Mr. Painter, of Lycoming, moved to print 3000 copies of the Auditor General's report on railroads. Agreed to.

Mr. Cornman, of Cumberland, moved to print 3000 copies of the "Legislative Hand-Book." Agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution granting the use of the hall of the House on Tuesday evening, 19th instant, to the Hon. George Connell, Senator, to deliver a lecture on the subject, "One Flag and One Government for the North American Continent."

The resolution was adopted.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:—

By Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, an act to incorporate the Press Club of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Jones, of Berks, supplement to the charter of the Reading Railroad, providing for a frontage tax.

By Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery, relating to the appointment of auditors in the courts of Montgomery county.

By Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, exempting Wagner's Free Institute from taxation. Passed.

By Mr. Hong, providing for the appraisement of the plank roads in Philadelphia, and their relinquishment to the city. This is the bill of 1868.

Also, changing the name of the State Camp J. S. of America.

By Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, a bill to pay Mrs. A. W. Benedict, widow of the late Clerk of the House, two hundred dollars due her husband.

By Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, incorporating the Wheatley Dramatic Association.

Also extending the limitation of claims to ground-rents in Philadelphia to parts of ground-rents apportioned expressly or by implication.

This is to remedy an evil complained of by lawyers and conveyancers in regard to old ground-rents, which have been collected out of but part of the land are generally subject, without any release of the remaining land.

By Mr. Hill of Schuylkill, relative to collection of taxes in Newcastle township; also relative to stationery to be supplied to the county courts.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.

The Governor's Inaugural.

Governor Bowie's formal possession of the Gubernatorial chair took place at noon to-day. He was sworn in a year ago, and pronounced his inaugural then.

Governor Swann is still sick, and unable to be present. The great seal of the State and the archives were handed over by the Secretary of State. Mayor Banks and numerous personal friends of Governor Bowie visited Annapolis to congratulate him.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Cotton firmer; sales of 2500 bales at 29¼c. Flour dull and heavy at a decline of 5@10c; State $5 75@7 40; Western, $5 75@9 60; Southern $6 75@12 70; sales of 4800 barrels. Wheat dull and declining. Corn flat, mixed Western 91@96c; new white Southern, 98@$1 01, yellow Southern, $1; sales of 51 000 bushels. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull; steam rendered 19¼@19¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan 13.—Cotton very firm at 28½@29c. Flour active and market favo a buyers. Wheat dull; sales of good red $2 10@2 15. Corn dull; white 80@85c; yellow 85@90c. Oats firm at 70@78c. Rye dull at $1 45@1 55. Provisions firm and in good demand. Pork, $30 20. Bacon—Rib sides 7¾@17½c; Clear sides 17½c; Shhoulders 14½@16¾c. Hams 19@20c. Lard 20c.

—A Southern paper wants "a stop put to the foolish practice of shooting one another, so prevalent in the South."

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Amnesty—Will Congress Declare it Null and Void—Banks' Bill for the Protection of the West Indies.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The Judiciary Committee

of the Senate had before them to-day the Virginia delegation, urging a modification of the Reconstruction laws so as to allow suffrage and amnesty to go together, and to change the fourteenth amendment so as to allow parties participating in the late rebellion to hold office.

The House

has been engaged all the morning in debating Banks' resolution extending the protection of our Government over Hayti and St. Domingo. Butler's substitute extending protection to all the West India Islands has aroused considerable opposition, such men as Shellabarger of Ohio speaking against it. If brought to a vote it will probably go through.

The President

having issued an order discharging all persons against whom indictments for treason have been found, Congress will, it is thought, take some notice of it, and perhaps pass some measure declaring it null and void.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The McKieve Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning the District Attorney began the trial of John Dougherty and Henry Shnatz, the young men who were indicted, with others, for the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Sunday, November 15 last. One of the defendants indicted, Joseph Hart, was tried last month and was convicted of manslaughter, the jury recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

The allegation of the Commonwealth is that, on the Sunday afternoon named, the deceased, with three friends, was walking quietly along the street, when they passed four boys, who jostled against them. Some words passed, and the boys attacked them and were joined in the assault by a number of others. The deceased was knocked down, beaten and struck upon the head with a stone, and thus received his death. The defendant on trial, it is urged, took active part in the outrage, and should therefore be punished. Christian Kneass and E. W. Whiteside, Esqs., represent the prisoners.

SUPREME COURT—C. J. Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.—The Philadelphia list is being argued to-day.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Jordan vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—The National Refining and Storing Company vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co. An action to recover for the alleged non-delivery of oil according to contract. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $4160 00.

Chambers McKibben vs. Thomas J. Martin, and same vs. Charles D. Kline. Feigned issues to try the ownership of personal property seized under a *fi fa.* Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Emanuel Nunes vs. Joseph Landberg and Leopold Krause. An action of deceit, plaintiff alleging that he was induced to sell on credit to defendants upon a false representation by them that one of them owned a house in his own name and unincumbered, and they never paid for the goods. The defense denied that any false statement was made, and alleged that the credit was solely upon the faith of long and honest dealing among the parties. Verdict for the defendants.

Chambers, Barr & Co. vs. the Keystone Plate Company. An action on a book account to recover for machinery furnished to the defendants. Verdict for the plaintiffs, $739 45.

Jeremiah Mahone vs. James Laird. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $180 21.

Ann Charlotte Brown, widow of Anthony Brown, deceased, vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the death of the plaintiff's husband, who was killed through the alleged negligence of the defendants while he was crossing their road. On trial.

John Melcher and Barbara, his wife, in the right of said Barbara, vs. Peter Bill. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the purchase of a house, by which plaintiffs were compelled to sell at a loss. Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—T. L. Levering, Administrator, vs. Jacob Kohler. An action to recover for a sword and trappings sold and delivered. The defense alleged payment. Jury out.

James Bell vs. Thomas Costigan and William Dixy. An action of replevin. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert prosecuting.—The trial of prison cases was begun this morning, there being several van loads of prisoners in attendance awaiting justice.

Henry Smith pleaded guilty to several distinct charges of burglary, and was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and three months.

Charles Lincoln pleaded guilty to three charges of larceny, and was sentenced to the County prison for two years.

Robert Rogers pleaded guilty to various charges of burglary and attempts to commit that crime, and was sentenced to the County Prison for three years.

Daniel Sly pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. He and a confederate entered the house No. 620 Barker street one night recently, and in groping about in the dark aroused the proprietor, who immediately started for them. They ran out of the room, one of them being aided by the foot of the gentleman, who followed them into his store room. Sly's companion struck the gentleman with a blackjack, but was punished by a blow upon the head from a two-pound weight, which knocked him into the cellar. The brave defender of his own castle sent another weight into a corner where he thought Sly was hiding, and brought him to the floor. Then he proceeded to chastise him severely, and continued the exercise until policemen arrived and took the burglar into custody. In the meantime the other had made his escape.

John Cristman pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William P. Haffer. It appeared that Haffer had sued Mr. Cristman, and during an altercation at the hearing the former called the latter a liar; he was warned that a repetition of the expression would get him hurt, and the parties stepped out on the sidewalk, and Haffer again called him a liar. Mr. Cristman slapped him in the face, and Haffer immediately sued out a warrant for his arrest. The judge imposed a fine of $5 and the costs, and ordered the defendant to enter $100 bail to keep the peace.

Complaint was made to his Honor by a police officer that James Haggerty, who figured of late at the Central Station House, was becoming troublesome to policemen and was a fit subject for restraint, and the Court ordered his bail to be forfeited and an attachment to issue to bring him in.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700 City 6s, New	100½	100 sh Read R	c... 47½
$200 do	100½	200 do	c... 47⅝
$3500 U S 6s, '81-c	112½	100 do	c... 47½
2 sh Penna R	56	100 do	c... 47⅝
50 sh 13th & 15th	17	100 do	c... 47 69
100 do	17	100 do	...38 47 69
25 do	17	100 do	...830 47 69
100 sh Hestonville	c. 11	700 do	...s. 47⅝
100 sh Leh Nav	...30. 29	700 do	...b10. 47¾
12 sh 5th & 6th	...30	200 do	...ls. 47⅝
200 sh Reading	...d'b. 47	200 do	...b30. 47¾
10 do	...c&p. 47	300 do	...ls. 47⅝
200 do	...ls.c. 47½	200 do	...47 89
100 do	...810. 47¾	100 do	...845wn. 47⅝
200 do	...b10. 47⅝	200 do	...35wn 47 69
100 do	...s. 47⅝	200 do	...47⅝
200 do	...b10. 47 44	200 do	...b30. 47 81
500 do	...830. 47⅝	300 do	...s. 47⅝
200 do	...ls c. 47⅝	100 do	...831. 47⅝
100 do	...b30. 47⅝	200 do	...d. b. 47⅝
200 do	...ls. 60 47⅝